CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,399—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes and Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-6
11-0	6-6		11-0	6-6
25-0	13-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-6
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Detailed List.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "ROME."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to TAKE PASSENGERS on BOARD will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 p.m., on TUESDAY, 7th April. Only hand packages can be received in this Launch, heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, at Mazagon, by 10 a.m., on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th Apr.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
B.I. BOKHARA	3955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
ROME	5011	1000	G. W. F. Browne	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.
RAVENNA	3386	700	.....	23rd "
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,300	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
6th April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	2th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3869	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of serious, other great poets; by W. E. H. PEACH, Esq. Rs. 2-8 cottage 8anas.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 8th April, and the S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,130 tons, at 8 a.m., on 11th April, calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandavi, Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 12th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S. S. BRITANNIA..... 3,069 Tons. Sailing 12th May.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain J. Whish, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 21st April. This Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (amidships), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

AN A1 PASSENGER Steamer sailing from hereabout 10th APRIL to MARSEILLES will book Passengers to London (Rail inclusive) for Rs 435 and Rs 240 respectively. 3 cwt. luggage delivered free of charge in London. Apply to

Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for Commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries. Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

FOREIGN, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND
MALT
WHISKEY.

PRICE, Rs. 27 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.
Head Offices and Godowns :—BYCULLA.

BUT WHY SUFFER!
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY, CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Bombay.

THOS. COOK & SON,
REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,
HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an
ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH
at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.
13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BRIDLES,
BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.
HORSE CLOTHING.
BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.
VETERINARY SURGEONS' APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.
WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
NEW REGULATION SADDLES
FOR
INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.			CASH. Per dozen.
17	0	YELLOW SEAL. A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	17 0
21	0	EXTRA DRY PALE. A light, natural, unblended Wine.	21 0
24	0	PALE DINNER. An excellent Wine for general use.	24 0
27	0	VINO DE PASTO. A good genuine Dinner Wine.	27 0
29	0	OLD DRY. Very superior, soft and dry.	29 0
31	0	GOLDEN. A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	31 0
31	0	MANZANILLA. Very dry and pale.	31 0
40	0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO. Very old and choice.	40 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF RACING PONIES.

AT THE GRAND STAND, POONA, on Saturday, the 11th April next, commencing at 8-30 a.m. Favorable opportunity for those requiring really good and high caste ponies.

Messrs. Ludha Ebraim and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the above date, time, and place, the following well known ponies, the property of J. Cooper, Esq. V. S., going Home.

1. "Legacy" ch. C. B. Gelding (Parrotts) 4 years old, by Grendon, out of Conceit by Thunder.
2. "Steward." G. A. P. 13 1 6-8.
3. A. Lightwood Polo-Gig, built in England. New. Last September, and cost Rs. 500. Together with B. A. P. 13-2. (W. I. Life Certificate) and set of harness.

Also the property of J. K. Grainger, Esq.

"Music Master," chestnut G. B. G. (Bombay) 5 years old, by Songster out of a Waler Mare Songster by Skylark (Lord Falmouth's) out of Mavis.

For further particulars apply to

LUDHA EBRAIM and Co.

NOTICE.

63 (SIXTY-THREE) HOGSHEADS of English PORTER and (32) Thirty-two Hogsheads of ALE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th April, 1891, at the Commissariat Stores, Neemuch, at 4-30 p.m.

For Particulars apply to this Office.

H. HAZELGROVE, Lieutenant,
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Executive Commissariat Office, Neemuch, 20th March, 1891.

WANTED.

WANTED

BY the Karachi Municipality a SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN. Salary Rupees 60 per Mensem, with a Horse or Camel allowance of Rupees 20 per Mensem.

Applications with copies of Testimonials will be received by

JAMES STRACHAN, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 1st April, 1891.

WANTED TENDERS.

FOR BEST TABLE MOULDED BRICKS per thousand delivered in the Fort.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents,
Indian Patent Stone Co., Ld.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. BEER. Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

THE following Cigars are made from an admixture of Dindigul Tobacco with the finest Sumatra Leaf, and bear our registered trade mark.

"SALISBURYS,"

	Rs.	a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in Cedar-wood boxes of 50, per box ...	2	8

"IMPERIALS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," put up in boxes of 50 ... ... per box	2	0

"MAYOS,"

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3	8

"BEACONSFIELDS,"

Are manufactured in three sizes, put up in Cedar-wood boxes of 100.

No.	1—4½	inches long ... ... per box	8	0
"	2—4	" ... ... "	2	12
"	3—3½	" (thin) ... ... "	2	8

SPENCER & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE NEXT CONCERT
will take place
IN THE TOWN HALL
THIS DAY (TUESDAY) 7TH APRIL,
9-15 P.M.,
when will be performed
"THE BRIDE OF DUNKERROW,"
A Dramatic Cantata by HENRY SMART.
SOLOISTS:

"The Sea Maiden"	Miss N. TUDBALL.
"The Sea King"	Mr. M. F REID.
"The Lord of Dunkerrow"	Mr. R. F. CHISHOLM.
Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON	Hon. Accompanist.
Mr. R. B. NIXON	Hon. Conductor.

Plan on view, and Tickets available at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. on and after SATURDAY, 4th April.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the Company having been specially requested to perform for H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala, the Opening Night in Bombay is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1891, when they will POSITIVELY OPEN and give 4 Farewell Performances only, viz., 11th, 13th, 14th and 15th, April, 1891.

4—FAREWELL PERFORMANCES—4
IN INDIA
Of the Bombay Favourites,
COMMENCING SATURDAY, APRIL 11.
THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
Patronised by Their Royal Highnesses
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
THE VICEROY AND LADY LANSDOWNE,
LORD AND LADY HARRIS, &c., &c.

Presenting a Picturesque Entertainment, designed to delight the Eye and enchant the Ear. Musical Dainties dished up by Hudson's Party, and swallowed with repeated cries for more.

SUCCESS A MATTER OF COURSE.

MISS MAY HABGOOD.

Misses N. Harley, Ada Walker, Blanche Gorard, Florie St. Clair, and Lillie Linton; Messrs. T. Hudson, S. Colville, T. C. Callaghan, Mons. Provo and R. Nish, in their respective specialities, combine to make one of the most amusing and entertaining performances ever seen in the East.

Admission Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Smiling begins at 9 p.m. Reserved Seats now secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

SEQUAH
SPEAKS
ON THE
BORI BUNDER
EVERY EVENING AT 5-30,
AND AT THE SKATING RINK,
TO AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING AUDIENCE,
at 9 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO RINK:—Reserved Balcony Seats, One Rupee; Unreserved Seats, Eight Annas; Floor, Four Annas.

SEQUAH will hand over a third of the receipts at the door to Local Charities; the remaining two-thirds being paid for use of Rink.

THE S. S. "KT. OF SAINT GEORGE," will be SAILING to MARSEILLES, about the end of this month. Fare Rs. 330. No children can be taken. Apply sharp to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"BIBBY" LINE.

THE fast Steamer "LANCASHIRE," WILL SAIL for ANTWERP (probably via Plymouth) about end of this month. No Surgeon or Stewardess.
Fare Rs. 375. Apply sharp to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld.,
of Long Acre and Bond Street, London, Paris, &c.,
COACH-BUILDERS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, &c., &c.

HAVE IN STOCK at their DEPOT in Girgaum (next to Messrs. Scott and Co.) a large Assortment of Fashionable, Light and well-built Carriages, New and Second-hand, of which an inspection is invited.

Drawings can be seen, orders taken, and estimates given for every description of every style of Carriage, with all the latest Improvements and Inventions on application to the Company's Agent.

HORMUSJI SORABJI,
Girgaum.

TO SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS.

WANTED, for a Factory in Upper India, a Practical HARNESS-MAKER and SADDLER. Liberal terms will be offered to a man who is an Expert and of good European experience as a workman. Apply by letter with copies of Testimonials to "SADDLER," care of this Office.

NOTICE.

1.—TENDERS, which should reach the Office of the Inspector General of Police, Bangalore, not later than the 30th May, 1891, are hereby invited for the supply of 12,000 Yards of Fine KHAKI DRILL for the Mysore Police.

2. In such tenders the cost of Drill per yard should be written in words as well as in figures, and each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 25. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned.

L. RICKETTS,
Inspector General of Police.
Bangalore, 2nd April, 1891.

NOTICE.

19 CURRENCY NOTES made over to the POLICE on the 4th Instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th April 1891.

WHISKY.
GONNE,
CROFT AND CO.'S,
SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,
Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.
A PERFECT LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.
DENISON & CO.,
SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One Rupee per Share (Free of Income-Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1891, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 19th March, 1891, on production of their Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 19th March, 1891, to Tuesday, the 7th April, 1891, both days inclusive.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th March, 1891.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1890, will be PAID on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., to Shareholders whose names are on the register this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., Ld.

CAPITAL, Rs. 50,000.
In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.
A. C. NORONHA & Co.,
Manager in Mormugao.
Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address
THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1891, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in room of those who retire by Rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their Remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Fort, No. 12, Hummum Street, Bombay, 23rd March, 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 13th day of April, 1891, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, late of No. 5, Manor Street, Great Berkhamsted, in the County of Hertford, Pensioner from Her Majesty's Civil Service (Forest Department) Bombay Presidency, European deceased (who died at No. 5, Manor Street, aforesaid on or about the 1st day of August, 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will and Codicil thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 24th day of March, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court and the constituted attorneys of George Catherall, the proving executor named in the Codicil to the said Will of the deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he and Richard Legg Batterbury, the other executor, or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of May, 1891, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in their hands, to the said George Catherall as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 30th day of March, 1891.

CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HENRY HOW DOUGLAS, late of Salwarpe Rectory, Droitwich, in the County of Worcester, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Navy, and lately temporarily attached to the Indian Marine Survey, European deceased (who died intestate at Poona on or about the 3rd day of September, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were on the 24th day of March, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorney of the said Court, and the constituted attorney of WINIFRED DOUGLAS, the widow, and one of the next of kin of the deceased (for her use and benefit and limited until she shall obtain Letters of Administration granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Richard Sneade Brown, on his behalf at their office at No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of May, 1891; as after that date the said Richard Sneade Brown, as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in his hands, to the said Winifred Douglas as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 30th day of March 1891.

CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS & SHAWL MERCHANTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. I. H. THE CZAREWITCH.

Best Indian Jewellery and Curiosity Shop in Bombay.

RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN-TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE. DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0 12
Mild Cured Hams	"	0 11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	"	0 12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22 0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	"	17 0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	"	22 0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	"	17 0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	"	22 0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	"	24 0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	"	26 0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	"	33 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	"	32 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	"	35 0
Old Tom Gin	"	19 0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles	"	27 0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	"	22 0
Guinness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5 12
Guinness Stout	per doz. pints.	3 12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham Sandwiches.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription:—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	"	4	0
Finos Lady	"	3	0
Alpha	"	2	8
Prince Boris	"	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	"	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1888:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	28	
Regal del Principe	" " "	25 "	7-8
Regal dela Reina	" " "	25 "	6
Trabucos	" " "	25 "	3
Caliope	" " "	50 "	5
Semirami	" " "	100 "	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. " 2 " "	4	0	
Do. " 3 " "	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. " 2 " "	3	8	

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1883	£309,690	0 0
" 1885	£288,156	0 0
" 1886	£955,039	0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173	15 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4
1879	£4,360,595	15	1
1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses. Ill meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and side harness in the best. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Establishment is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of Sir Andrew Scoble, Apollo Bunder.
Indian Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th:—Thames (s), from London. Yesterday:—Rosetta (s), from China; Kt. Companion (s), Cardiff; Athabasca (s), Middlesbrough; and I. M. S. Canning, Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Henry Bolckow sailed yesterday for Mussowa, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 p.m. Players should bring white and striped jerseys.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Castle Eden entered the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Thames and Rosetta yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 10th instant.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 28th March, 1891, shows a decrease of Rs. 26,590, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 28th March, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 44,600, in receipts.

SHIVAJI HIGH SCHOOL.—The prize-distribution of this school takes place in the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Thursday, at 5-30 p.m. Dr. T. Blaney occupies the chair.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Iran entered the dock on Saturday, the s. s. Taif on Sunday, and the s. s. Ponani and Imaum yesterday. The s. s. Henry Bolckow left the dock on Sunday.

LOCAL ENTERPRISE.—We understand that the handsome silver and ivory trowel, presented by Messrs. Glover and Co. to Mr. H. C. Acworth, C.S., on the occasion of his laying the last stone in the Tansa Dam on Friday last, was made to special order by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., jewellers and silversmiths of this city.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening:—

Mazurka.....Laila Rookh.....E. Ettling.
Overture .....La Neige .....Auber.
Gavotte .....Saidic .....Amillon.
Fantasia.....The Rose of Castille.....Kappey.
Valse .....Rosee du Matin.....Fahrbach Jr.
Quadrille .....Merry England.....W. Williams.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Badoo Nakshet, a purdeshee, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Nelmes, charged with the theft of four pairs of German silver-plated pieces of harness, valued at Rs. 60. It appears that the accused had been in the employ of Hakeemjee Lukmanjee, a harness merchant, having his shop at Baboo Dadoo Street. He had, however, ceased serving him and only occasionally worked for him as a cooly. About the 20th of last month the complainant missed the property mentioned above, and at once gave information to the police. They after long inquiries succeeded in tracing one of the pairs lost to a native harness-maker, at Dhobie Talao, and he telling them who had sold it to him, they arrested the accused on Saturday last. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—Bala Appa, a Hindoo, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Hiscocks, charged with kidnapping a young Hindoo girl, named Venu, his neighbour's daughter. Venu lives with her father at Kamatteepoora, very near the house of the accused. During the last Holi holidays accused kidnapped Venu, taking advantage of the absence of Venu's parents from the house, and in order to avoid detection carried her to the house of one of his friends. On their return Venu's parents missed her and immediately gave information to the police. The police made inquiries but could not find any traces of Venu. Venu's parents, who were acquainted with the accused, found out that, as usual, he did not sleep at his lodgings. Their suspicions were roused, and they brought the fact to the notice of the police, who set a policeman in plain clothes to watch the movements of the accused. They found out that the accused always visited the house of one of his friends. On suspicion they searched the house, and Venu was found in it shut up in a room. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN HINDU VYAS AND PURANI.—The news of the death of Rajyaman Rajeshri Shivram Pursotam *alias* Ghela Vyas will be received with deep regret by the Hindu community not only in Bombay but also in Kathiawar and Gujerat. His sterling merits and independence gained for him many admirers, and H. H. Rawaji the late Thakore Saheb of Morvi, appointed him his Bombay Agent and made him costly presents of land, &c., and the same honour is shown to the family of the deceased Vyas by H. H. Vaghji, the present Thakore Saheb of Morvi. He was fond of travel, and at the time of the Indian Mutiny he spent with his family nearly three years and a half in visiting northern India. At this time Mr. Gordhandass was born and is agent of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and a director of the Alliance Mill. The family of the deceased belong to Jamshri Kambalia, where the deceased has built two wells, and purchased a piece of land for Sanskrit Pathshala, and it is believed his son, Mr. Gordhandass, will complete the arrangements. Mr. Ghela Vyas supported the Age Bill, and probably the last occasion on which he made an appearance in public. He was about 82 years old at the time of his death, which took place at his residence in Agiary Lane on Sunday morning.—*Communicated.*

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.—Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and renewed his application for bail for the prisoner Abdool Hoossein Sulleimanji, who was committed for trial to the Sessions on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust. The Magistrate at the outset of the counsel's application declined to entertain it on the ground that as the prisoner had been virtually committed to the High Court he was beyond his (the Magistrate's) jurisdiction being now the prisoner of that Court. The present application in his Worship opinion, ought to have been made on the day when the surety was discharged by the Court, and he did not see according to Mr. Nicholson's remarks that it was incumbent upon him to have given notice to counsel of the surety's unwillingness to stand bail after the prisoner's commitment. Mr. Nicholson cited several sections from the Criminal Procedure Code, pointing out that the Magistrate had power after commitment and even during the trial not only to accept fresh bail for the accused but to record additional evidence should there be any forthcoming. After perusal of these sections the Magistrate expressed his willingness to accept bail, and ordered the accused to furnish Rs. 5,000 personal recognisance and a bond for a like amount in each case.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th April as compared with the statement of the 26th March 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	March 26. Rs.	April 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,06,347	49,32,238
Do. do. at Branches	56,07,344	41,01,732
Other Deposits	3,76,62,908	4,43,97,127
Post Bills	8,929	9,491
Cash Credits, undrawn	19,01,758	22,33,490
	6,35,37,186	6,90,24,798
ASSETS. Rs.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	63,63,617	77,40,648
Cash Credits on do. do.	78,58,419	78,88,828
Loans do. do.	67,91,937	67,94,388
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,640	3,499
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,78,39,955	1,83,42,144
Stamps, &c.	24,937	24,981
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,76,922		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,85,000		
	3,91,922	3,91,922
Bullion	3,95,552	5,08,101
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,63,711	3,59,256
Cashand Currency Notes	2,35,18,426	2,69,70,961
Rs.	6,35,37,186	6,90,24,798

THE jubilee fund of the Calvinistic Methodist Association of Wales, raised in recognition of the great missionary work carried out by the association in India and other parts of the world during the past 100 years, has now reached £36,000, and the annual conference of the Welsh Association, which completed its sittings on March 14, has resolved to raise the sum of £50,000.

DISPUTED PARTNERSHIP RIGHTS.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, High Court, laid the following information on behalf of Kishorgir Bhawaneshurjee, of Bombay, charging Sankergir Samburgir and five *purdesees* with using criminal force, assault, wrongful restraint, and criminal intimidation on the evening of the 5th instant. The complainant stated that he was one of the owners of the firm of Revagur Coovergur, in which the business of bankers and merchants was carried on in Bombay in a house, situated in Manordass Lane, Bazaar Gate Street, and since the year 1883 he carried on the business of his Bombay firm in that house. A certain Kashigur Hiragur, who is co-owner, with the complainant, of this firm came to Bombay about five months ago, and during his stay here differences arose between the complainant and the said Kashigur Hiragur which caused the complainant to cease to attend their place of business while the defendant was there and owing to which complainant was about to take proceedings in Court for a dissolution of partnership. The said Kashigur Hiragur left Bombay for Cutch Mandvie, and the complainant finds that he has entrusted the business of the firm to one Sankergir Sambhoogir, a man in whom Kishorgir had no confidence. The complainant further learnt that the business of the firm is being carried on by the said Sankergir Sambhoogir in a reckless manner, and that it is the intention of those left in charge of the Bombay firm to remove all the securities, cash, account books, &c., of the Bombay firm to Cutch Mandvie, out of the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay, with a view to embarrass and delay him in his intended suit for dissolution. Under those circumstances the complainant, accompanied by four or five respectable merchants, went to the firm with a view of sitting in the said premises as he had done for eight years and prevent anything improper and illegal being done. About five o'clock on Saturday evening he went there and found the ground floor occupied by five *purdesees* armed with clubs who prevented him from entering the premises and threatened to assault him and his companions. The said Sankergir Sambhoogir came downstairs and ordered the five *purdesees* to prevent the complainant from entering the house and told them to strike him and his companions. The matter was reported to the police and Inspector George made personal investigations into the matter and allowed the complainant to sit on the *pehdi* undisturbed. Later on the said Sankergir Sambhoogir, through his solicitor, charged the complainant in the presence of Superintendent MacDermott with criminal trespass. The police after re-enquiring into the matter refused to interfere and referred the respective parties to Court.

The complainant in giving testimony said he had nothing to produce to show his rights of partnership in the firm.

Mr. Davur on behalf of his client petitioned the Court to issue no process against him in the event of an application by the opposite party without giving them due notice. His client applied for protection for himself and his property and that there should be no breach of the peace. There were at least one thousand persons collected at the firm on Saturday. His application for a non-issue of process was made as the complainant meditated going to the High Court.

The Magistrate concurred and adjourned the case pending the High Court decision. Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Jefferson and Bhaishunker, appeared later in the day and handed in an application from the other side. Mr. Richardson informed him of Mr. Davur's application and returned his petition. Counsel before leaving expressed his intention of renewing the application at a future stage.

In the course of the afternoon Mr. Bhaishunker appeared before the Magistrate and said that he had obtained a rule from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley to show cause why Kishoregir Bhavanesh argir, the defendant against whom Kashigur Hiragur had filed a plaint in the High Court, should not be prevented from intermeddling with the affairs of the firm, and that the Judge had made an order restraining the defendants from interfering with the firm's property until such time as the rule came up for discussion. He now desired to obtain the Court's order to prevent any attempt being made during the night upon the property which his clients apprehended, so that in the event of any infringement of the peace in the face of that order he would have them arrested, and would place them before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court. Counsel further stated that but for the police intervention on Saturday his clients would have lost Rs. 40,000. In virtue of Superintendent MacDermott's temporary order the monies were put into chests and locked up in a room. His clients broke open the boxes this morning with the High Court's permission and his application for the Court's order was to prevent the other side from intermeddling with his client's property. Mr. Bhaishunker urged upon the Magistrate the expediency of making adequate police arrangements for the maintenance of the peace. Sherdutt Foorsutt was called and gave testimony to a breach of the peace being committed on the premises yesterday at noon after the order of the High Court by a number of men who were dispersed by a police inspector. The Magistrate sent instructions to Superintendent MacDermott to prevent a recurrence of these disturbances.

As Mr. Bhaishunker was leaving the Court Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, appeared and filed an information before the same Magistrate charging certain persons with criminal trespass in a house and being members of an unlawful assembly against whom he applied for warrants or summonses. Mr. Inverarity remarked that supposing that the defendant Kishoregir Bhowneshwargir possessed the right of partnership to the firm's property he could not therefore enforce such a civil right by recourse to criminal force through an unlawful assembly. In support of this contention Mr. Inverarity alluded to the rule that had been been laid down in the well-known Parsee Tower of Silence case, in which a disturbance took place between the Parsees and a number of Mahomedans over a plot of land. In the present case no partnership existed between his client Kashigur Hiragur, who is represented by his constituted attorney Shungar Kishargur and the defendant Kishoregur Bhowneswargar who was examined and charged Kishuregar Bhowneshwargur and eleven other persons with criminal house trespass and being members of an unlawful assembly. He further deposed to the Bombay firm being a branch of that in Cutch Mandvie of which Kashigur Hiragur was the proprietor, and that he was in possession of the power of attorney from the head of the firm. Witness said he was responsible for the firm's property and had been carrying on its business during the last twelve months. At this stage, Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, laid an information on behalf of his client Chundunghur Anupghur charging one Shunkergur Sumbooghur with assault and one Sewdbut sepoy with causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon. The complainant in trying to prevent certain people of Kasighur's party from breaking open the locks of the treasury room door, which he was charged to watch by Kishongur Bhowaneshugir was hit with a hammer over his left eye causing an ugly wound. The Bench ordered the issue of summonses in this case. In disposing of the applications made by Mr. Inverarity in the afternoon and Mr. Davur in the morning the Magistrate ordered notices to be issued against the respective parties to show cause why processes should not issue against them as applied for.

Mr. Inverarity seeing the course the Bench had adopted in the two cases, requested a fortnight's adjournment for the testimony of the witnesses concerned to allow of his application before the High Court.

The hearing was adjourned to the 21st inst.

AN incident that occurred lately at St. Petersburg is much talked about just now as indicative of the Czar's sentiment on the Jewish question. A gentleman named Grassman, who had served with great success and even *eclat* in the Ministry of Justice, was lately promoted by the Minister, M. Manassein, and, as a consequence, was presented to the Emperor. The reception he received was more than cold—it was positively hostile. M. Grassman, who had never found himself before in the presence of Royalty, imagined that that was the usual way in which his Imperial Majesty received *tschinovniks*. The next day the Minister was summoned to the Emperor, and accosted him as follows; "Why, that man I saw yesterday, Grassman, is a Jew!" "No, your Majesty, he is a Christian. He was a Jew, but he was baptised some years ago." The Emperor shook his head, shrugged his shoulders, and exclaimed; "Fine Christians they make, and no mistake." These words sealed Grassman's fate. All the doors of promotion are closed to him in future, and likewise to all baptised Jews in the Government service.

If one's name be up he may lie in bed." You can rest a while if your house and reputation are polished with SAPOLIO. Try it. Agents for ... Soaring Soap." ... and SONS, Hornby Row, ...

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL G. DE C. MORTON, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed to command a 2nd class District in India.

THE transfer of Lieutenant J. F. Arcedeckne-Butler, from the 2nd to the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, has been cancelled.

LIEUTENANT J. D. Tyndall-Biscoe, 11th Hussars, having been absorbed on resigning his appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, proceeds to South Africa to join his regiment.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Lieutenant F. G. Davies, Suffolk Regiment. To 2nd Battalions: Lieutenant-Colonel F. Dorling and Captain J. G. Panton, Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieutenants C. P. Wynter, Suffolk Regiment; W. L. Loring, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; E. D. Money, Lincolnshire Regiment; and N. E. Playfair, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

THE following appointments have been made on the Staff of General Sir L. Nicholson, K.C.B., who has been selected to command the troops at Gibraltar:—Major G. M. Stevens, Royal Artillery, Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant C. L. Nicholson, Yorkshire Regiment, Aide-de-Camp; Captain H. H. O'Grady, Royal Sussex Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.

COLONEL C. N. HODGSON, Bengal General List of Infantry, Wing Commander, 32nd Bengal Pioneers, has permission to retire from the Service, with effect from May 29 next.

COL. W. L. DALRYMPLE, late Connaught Rangers, has left England this for India, to enter upon the duties of his new appointment as Deputy-Quarter-master-General in India.

ABOUT twelve thousand workmen in the German State Rifle Factories are to be dismissed on April 1, as all the new rifles needed for the Army and the Reserves will be ready by that time.

THE Swiss Federal Council has adopted in principle the idea of a standing army, for the purpose of occupying, in time of peace, the fortifications of the St. Gothard, and those which will be constructed in the Canton of Valais and in the Jura.

THE Duke of Connaught was, when the Mail left, engaged upon a plan of military operations, embracing an attack upon Hayling Island, to be carried out on Easter Monday. Official returns show that no less than 26,000 volunteers were to take part in the manœuvres on that day.

THE mysterious fire and robbery which occurred at the Guards' Club on Feb. 9, 1879, has (a correspondent writes) at last been explained. The culprits, who are undergoing a long term of imprisonment for burglary, have confessed that they robbed the safe, and in their hurry to get away, upset a paraffin oil lamp, thus firing the club.

IT is understood that in the course of the ensuing summer Her Majesty will pay another visit to Portsmouth, and be present at a review of troops on Southsea Common. The last occasion on which the Queen was on the parade-ground of the Portsmouth garrison was in the summer of 1858, when she presented some Victoria Crosses for gallant feats performed during the Indian Mutiny.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent says that officers belonging to the Russian staff are, in the main, opposed to the idea of a rearmament of the troops with any of the new magazine rifles, owing to the ignorance of the great mass of the Russian soldiery in all matters of a technical kind, which, were a weapon with an elaborate mechanism placed in their hands, would expose them to fatal risk in a campaign.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—I have been shown a letter written by an artillery officer at Askabad in which it is stated that all the artillery in garrison there have received urgent orders to proceed at once to the Afghan frontier. The writer of this letter expresses the conviction that some strategical movement with regard to Afghanistan is impending. General Count Rostoftzeff is on his way to take command of the Russian forces at Samarcand.

IT has just been decided that in future no officers of the Indian Staff Corps can be allowed to attend a course of Musketry Instruction in this country. They must qualify in India. This decision is in consequence of the fact that there is not sufficient accommodation at Hythe or Aldershot for the British officers who have to attend a School of Musketry. One would have thought that the India Office might have incurred some expense in enlarging the accommodation, so as to secure for the Native Army the advantage of instructors who have had the benefit of the best training which this country can afford. Moreover, it is a distinct pecuniary gain to the Government of India when officers qualify as instructors while on furlough. In future they will invariably be taken away from regimental duty, and ordered to attend the course of instruction in the nearest school, receiving travelling expenses and Indian pay for the whole period.

MR. JOHN RIGBY, Superintendent of the Royal Small-Arms Factory at Enfield, has allowed himself to be interviewed on the subject of the magazine rifle, of which so much has been heard. Mr. Rigby does not go so far as to say that the rifle is perfect but he contends that it is the best weapon of its kind now in the field. It is superior to any of similar construction because the magazine need not be emptied before other cartridges are inserted to supply the place of any which may have been discharged. This is, of course, a great advantage when troops are making their final rush and have to fire only at very close quarters. The Germans, Mr. Rigby says, at once discovered this superiority in our weapon over theirs, and have now set to work to improve, if possible, on our pattern. We copy so copiously from Germany in the matter of army organisation that it is satisfactory to know that in one detail at least they have copied from us. It is, observes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, certainly a point in favour of the much-abused rifle.

EVENING PARTY TO SIR ANDREW SCOBLE.

MR. MADHAVDAS RAGHUNATHDAS, the champion of widow remarriage in this presidency, gave on Sunday, at the "Widow Marriage Hall," Girgaum, an evening party in honour of Sir Andrew Scoble, the retiring Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, who leaves Bombay by the extra mail steamer to-day. The bungalow and the garden grounds in front were illuminated with white and coloured lights; and seats were arranged in the garden-grounds, which were carpeted and furnished for the accommodation of the visitors, among whom were a large number of European, Parsee, and Hindu ladies. Messrs. N. G. Chandawarkar, Shantaram Narayen, Y. M. Kelkar, and others assisted Mr. Madhavdas in receiving the guests and escorting them to the reception-rooms upstairs, where they were welcomed by Mrs. Madhavdas and her eldest daughter. Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. K. L Nulkar, member of the Viceroy's Council, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Colonel Wilson, Messrs. Grattan Geary, H. M. Phipson, W. A. Chambers, Mrs. (Dr.) Pechey-Phipson, Dr. Emma Ryder, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Vussonjee Khimjee, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Professor R. E. Bhandarker, Messrs. V. A. Modak, Ghanesham Nilkant, Jugmohandas Vandravandas, H. M. Chichgar, D. R. Chichgar, K. N. Kabrajee, M. H. Khan, Vajaishunker Gavrishunker, Manakshah J. Taleyarkhan, J. E. Kohiyar, Virchand Dipchand, Jehangir K. Kabrajee, D. A. Khare, G. R. Kirloskar, Meer Sarfaraz Ali, Cursondas Chubildas, Motilal M. Munshee, Sittaram Dhakjee Wanslekur, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Harichand Sahashevjee, Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia, S. R. Bhandarker, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Khan Bahadur Meer Abdul Ali, Rai Bahadur Harichand Yadowjee, Rai Bahadur Loxmon Singh, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. S. V. Kantak, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. K. R. Bullel, Dr. Runchordas Purmanandas, Dr. Sahrab N. Ranina, Dr. M. G. Deshmookh, &c.

Shortly before 10 p. m. Sir Andrew Scoble, accompanied by Mr. C. P. Cooper and Mr. G. H. Farran, arrived at the bungalow and was cordially received. Being escorted upstairs, several of the ladies and gentlemen present were introduced to him, while there were many others whom he recognised as old friends and acquaintances. Some vocal and instrumental music was given by the Misses Kabrajee. Some time later an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets which were laid on the ground floor. The party terminated at a late hour with the distribution of flowers and rose-water; and cheers were given for Sir Andrew Scoble as he left the premises.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Milk and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Osburgha, 346 tons, Captain Davidbook, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Knight Companion, 2,543 tons, Captain J R Durant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 5,098 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Charters Tower, 1,905 tons, Captain H Purse, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Newcastle, with a cargo of 3,540 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, via Shields, Port Said and Suez, with Railway material and 149 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee Muncherjee and Sons.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Rosetta, 3,500 tons, Captain C Gadd, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr Ko Yew Woon, and Kwong Sheug Chua. From Singapore—Mr C Mertens. From Colombo—Mr J de C Atkins, Miss de C Atkins, Mr Stantley Clarke, Mr R Bachmann, Noor Mohomed Peerbhoy and four friends, Mr S W Pechey, and Mr E Meadows. From Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Metaras and two children. From Seydney—Mr H A Brown. From Melbourne—Surgeon-Major Parker and Mr Hamilton. From different ports, 39 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Grodno	1090	Wood	A	F Muir & Co
„ C.McGregor	1926	Miller	B	F Muir & Co
„ Iran	2318	Delardgy	D	E Bates & Co
„ Taif	578	Hannah	F	Hajee Cassim & Co
„ Poonani		Nacoda	K	Shepherd & Co
„ Wai	..	.....	L	Shepherd & Co
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co
„ Imaum	2706	Poland	P	E Bates & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Rome	2730	Browne	1	P & O S N Co
„ Penpol	1234	Geach	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Rosetta	3500	Gadd	3	P & O S N Co
„ Bormida	1490	Gavazzo	4	P Bozzoni
„ Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P & O S N Co
„ Nizam	1615	Crewe	6	P & O Co
„ Hajeen	1780	Crawford	8	K Nixon & Co
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	10	E Bates & Co
„ Eden Hall	2272	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
„ Pemba	986	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co
„ Castle Eden	1555	Shadbuck	16	W&A Graham &Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, March 12.
6	Rosetta (s)	Gadd	China.
	Kt. Companion (s).	Durant	Cardiff, March 12.
	Athabasca (s)	Jones	Middlesbrough.
	I. M. S. Canning	Hewett	Karachi, April 4.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes	Mussowa, &c.

The barque Osburgha, Captain Cook, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Taff, for Aden and Mussowa.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Assyria, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Virawa, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
December.					
25	Amizade (Bg)	F Sumsoon	Delagoa Bay	26	Daman
February.					
28	King fisher H M's	Gardiner	Berbera		
March.					
20	Danby	Bulmer	Cardiff	25	Et. Point
21	Daylight	Phillips	Barry	28	Et. Point
	Chollerton	Whatley	Cardiff	29	Calcutta
	Ziga-Zag	Abdool Hazig	Suez	24	Suez
23	Labourdanais	Schmitz	Bombay	5	Bombay
	Taroba	Campbell	London	23	Brisbane
	Britannia	Orman	London		Sydney
	Rio Grande	Verlaque	Marseilles	24	Zanzibar
	St George (Rl Yatch)	Lutton	London	25	Colombo
24	Elba	Welch	Bushire	24	London
	Malek	Collins	Bushire		London
	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	26	Berbera
	Tenasserim	Black	Somali coast.		
	IG	Jones	Perim	25	Perim
	Midge	Roope	Rangoon	24	PortSaid F O
	Kittie	Cave	Calcutta		London
	Merkara				
	Archimede	Graffaym	Zeilla	26	Mussowa
	It. gun boat				
	Princes Marie	Hubert	Amsterdam	25	Batavia
22	Ebro	Morgan	Bombay		Hull
	Lansdown Tower	Lawrie	Bombay		Dunkirk
	Malange	De Silva	Mozambique		Lisbon
	Noord Brabant	Vanderwyk	Batavia		Rotterdam
26	Harrogate	Husband	Rangoon		Constantn'ple
27	Valetta	Briscoe	Sydney	27	London
	Assam	Webber	Bombay		
	Hurworth	Bailley	Rangoon	27	Port Said F O
	Khedive	Moule	Calcutta		London
28	Hohenstaufen	Schmolder	Sydney	28	Bremen
	Isla de Luzon	Genis	Manilla		Liverpool
	Clan Macintosh	McAllister	Calcutta		London
	Tongsberg	Tschndi	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Alcestis	Duff	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Preussen	Reimkasten	Bremen		China
	Mobile	Cronin	Jeddah		Bombay
	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa	29	Mussowa
29	Bombay	Bason	Shanghai		
	Rambler	Dawson	China		
	Pandora	Mettel	Bombay	29	Trieste
	Jumna	Saunders	Queensland		London
	Sultan	Collins	Calcutta		
	Calabria	Kennedy	London		
	Crathorne	McCulloch	Akyab	29	PortSaid F O
	Hoseinne	Raffin	Bombay	30	Jeddah
	Caledonien	Maubango	China		Marseilles
30	Pekin	Harris	Bombay		London
	Kolpino	Rice	Bombay		Hull
	Cumballa	Cook	Bombay		
	Reichstag	Elson	Hamburg	30	Zanzibar

Aden, 30th March.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 7.

(Before the Hon. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

550-88—M H Khan for pauper—Janmahomed Ludiack vs. Ludiack Haji and others—Wadia and G—Part heard. For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
434-87—Little, S F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji and others vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Roughton and B, and Janardhun A.
For further direction and costs.
437-89—Mirza H K—Hajee Mahomed Raza Dedusty vs Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachandjee and others—Nanu and H.
Postponed Long Causes.
715-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonath Govindji vs Ganpat Dadaji and others
420-89—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Nurrotum Govordhundas—Payne, G and S.
240-87—J C Cama—Harilal Jamnadas vs Muljі Ghiga and others—W and G, P and R, and M, E and H
584-89—In person—Cursetji Dorabji Bhomisa vs Ardesir Dorabjee Bhomisa—In person
517-90—Nanu and H—Alibhoy Jeewanji and others vs Shaik Tyebbhoy Abdulalli—Payne, G and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

107-91—Little, S F and N—Birdhirchund Damodherdas vs Pathan Alladin vulad Goolam Mustafa—Part heard.
57-91—In person—Essoofally Ebrahimjee and others vs Surufally Moosabhoy and others.
121-91—Mansuklal, D and J—Fakir Heera vs Thacker Bhimjee—Pardhan
123-91—Ardesir H and D—Sorabjee Eduljee Warden vs Lukhmidas Purshotum
124-91—Ardesir H and D—Thoban Damjee and another vs Vithoba Anuntajee and others.
128-91—In person—Sitanath Gopinath vs Narayen Manajee and others—R Skipsey
133-91—Khunderao M for pauper—Anna Purnabai vs Ramchundra Kashinath and another.
Defended New Long Causes.
528-90—Khunderao M—Ramgopal Ganeshas and another vs Shejram Goolabroy and others—Payne, G and S
688-90—Bicknell and M—Odhowjee Karamchund and another vs Bai Gulbai—Wadia and J.
30-91—Tyabjee and D—Sadashiv Ramchundra Vadya vs Ladha Raghowji—Mansuklal D and G.
32-91—Little, S and N—Gokuldas Madhowji vs Dossa Kirpal and others—Roughton and B.
37-91—Chalk, W and S—Succaram Bapoo vs Ellapa Balaram—Thakurdas D and C.
38-91—In person—Esmail Ebrahim vs Haroon Cosman and others—Bicknell and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

709-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Essoofally Heptoola—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
716-90—In person, a pauper, Bahadoorsing Sookhising vs Jokun Sobhan Purdessee—Janardhan G—Part heard.
720-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Rugoonath Jugajee and others vs Bhonajee Shivajee and others—Chalk, W and S.
680-90—Ardesir, H and D—Aishabai vs Motilal Nagindas and others—Mansuklal, D and J
705-90—Balkrishna V N K—Gustoorchund Bhoga and others vs Byramjee D F Limjee and others.—Ardesir, H and D.
343-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and another vs Dhunbai and others.—Payne, G and S and in person.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macgregor s—8 cases soap, A Abdool Rahiman; 50 cask's chemicals, Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 30 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 4 cases swiss milk, A N and C Service Co-operative Society.
Hispania s—4 cases plateglass, D Alibhoy.
Eden Hall s—48 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co; 127 cases candles, H H Ahmed; 53 barrels lubricating oil, The Vacuum oil Co; 25 casks lubricating oil, M Bros and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kolpino s—23 bales papers, A M Hossonally.
Kangra s—5 cases time pieces, H C Tarmahomed.
Rome s—23 cases provisions, Jooma Succoor; 3 cases writing paper, M A A Essabhoy, 14 cases paper, J B Murzban and Co; 57 packages, medicine, &c, H Mooljee and Co; 4 packages clocks, E Habib and Co.

FORM HULL.

Grodno s—8 cases matches, O Chundbhoy; 25 cases matches, S Essoobhoy, 95 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 50 cases matches, A Kurrimbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Trifels s—62 cases window glass, M Ebramjee.
Kangra s—200 boxes candles, A Shaik Adum; 250 boxes candles, S Heptoola; 117 cases window glass, K Jewabhoy.
Imperator s—10 bales printing paper, B Sazba and Co; 10 bales printing paper, M Burjorjee.
Imperatrix s—6 cases soap, N B Cassum.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—8 cases envelopes; C Abdoolrehman and Bros.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Grodno s—120 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 750 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, H Rowjee; 230½ cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 1,800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 460 cwts coir yarn, V Pairaj; 3,520 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,612 cwts myrabollams,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, FOR SALE, six weeks old. Apply "X," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED, a large supply of French Regulators, Repeaters, of all kinds, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60, Rs. 80 to Rs. 200. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER, and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, A PARSEE GRADUATE, to serve as an Apprentice in an Up-Country Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, where he will have an opportunity of learning the business in all its branches. Starting salary Rs. 50. Apply by letter to "1,000," care of this Paper.

ENGAGEMENT, WANTED, by English NURSE, FOR VOYAGE Home. Good Sailer. "A. P," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Pair of Young, well-bred, sound Australian HORSES, not less than 14-2 or more than 15 hands. Also one BAY, ARAB. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, Second-hand BOILER to work up to about 80 lbs. Pressure. Apply stating price to "BOILER," care of this Paper.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS are now acknowledged on all hands as the best, safest, cheapest and most reliable Remedy in all cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Price 4, 6, and 10 annas per Phial. See certificates of cures, for which apply to S. B. Motivala, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—MR. A. C. LOGAN'S Valuable Furniture, Carriage, Oil-Paintings, Persian Carpets, &c., at 37, Marine Lines.

TO Medical Practitioners and Druggists—Auction Sale of the Stock-in-Trade of Thackersey Bhanji, near Jackeria Musjid, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

GODOWN TO LET.—Spacious and dry Godown in Armenian Lane. Apply "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET, at Cumballa. All Rooms facing west, commanding charming view of Hill and Sea, from 15th April to 15th June. Apply sharp, "A.B.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—Good Airy Rooms, on Colaba Causeway, Jubilee House, No. 5, Ground floor, First and Second Floors. Rent moderate. Westerly breeze. Apply to Mr. N. J. FRAMJEE, 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of EGYPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

FRENCH COFFEE, as used in PARIS. 10 As. per ½ lb Tin. BERMUDA ARROWROOT in Bottles and Tins. PEARSE, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—A Morgan's patent Cee Spring BAROUCHE, with a pair of excellent HORSES and double Harness. Apply to Brigade-Surgeon HOJEL, Malabar Hill.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

IVANHOE, Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Opera. S. ROSE and Co. are now registering orders for this work. Please apply early, S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

MICROBE KILLER, RADAM'S, cures Disease by removing the Cause—"MICROBES." Apply to ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-frame strong nonstruction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co., (FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row,
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent,

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers,
18, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF "ALE" AND "PORTER."

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, sale by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—
2 hogsheads ale.
4 hogsheads porter.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 7, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in Re Mr. Thomas George Charter, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1891, at 2 p.m., at No. 4 Medows Street, Fort, (opposite to their sale rooms) consisting drawing room, sofa, chairs and easy chairs, sets of camp and dining tables, side board, Dumbwaiter, what-nots, double screen hanging punkha, dressing and washing tables with fittings; round and writing tables, arm chairs, folding arm easy chairs, single cots with beddings, clothes press, towel horses, galvanised bath tubs, commodes, sets of pegs, hatstand, meat safes, buckets, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, April 7, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of 100 Packages of Hardware, Cochineal, Plate Glass, old Newspapers, Gold Leaf, &c.
On FRIDAY, the 10th April, at 2 p.m. Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms in Meadow Street, No. 21, as following, viz.—
On account and at the risk of Adumjee Rajbhoy, per S. S. Hajeen.
A R—72 pieces Anchors.
On account and at the risk of Lootoofally Nooroodin, per S S Hajeen.—
L N—72 pieces Anchors.
On account and at the risk of Sullamanjee Esajee, per S S Kurbala—
N M 260, 1451-57—7 cases double silvered, plate glass ¼" thick, size 30 by 20, 32 by 22, 36 by 24, 48 by 24, 48 by 30).
Per s. s. India Branch.
NM 307—201-7—7 cases do do 6 by 4.
7 by 5, 8 by 6.
On account and at the risk of Jawarchund Goomanchand, per s. s. Pekin.
J G—29-34—6 cases cochineal No. 1 and 2,
On account and at the risk of Valabhram Gordhur, per s. s. Peninsular—
266 ¼—2 cases No, 2 cochineal 700 lbs,
Per s. s. Pekin,
296 ¼—2 cases do, do,
On account and at the risk of L, Jumnadass & Co, per s. s, Clyde—
245 ¼—4 cases No, 2 cochineal 1400 lbs.
¼—4 do, No, 1 do do.
Per s. s. Peninsular.
271 ¼—4 cases No, 1 do do,
„ 5—1 do, No 2 do 350 lbs.
On account and at the risk of Sooltanally Rahambhai, per s s Armenia—
P N K &c. 211—1 case Bengal trimming.
On account and at the risk of Esoofaly Adumjee, per s s Imperatrix—
255 5-6—2 cases imitation gold leafs
9-10 18-19—4 do do do
On account and at the risk of Sumsool Hug of Delhi, per s s Oriental
3092 1-2—2 cases cotton wicks.
On account and at the risk of Noordin Sumsoodin.
N S 26-50. 25 Bales old Newspapers.
On account and at the risk of Merwanji Nowrojee—
Per s. s. City of Dublin—
160, 1-16—16 cases window glasses.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Esoofally Kadurbhoy—410, 3185-6, 2 cases Beads.
On account of whom it may concern.—
M O M J 1573-5—3 cases soap.
Do 1518 —1 „ glassware.
Do 1571 —1 „ stationary
2 „ K O Stores.
1 „ very superior photo albums.
TERMS—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. Lots should be cleared away within 3 days on payment thereof.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, April 7, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

OUR last report, under Saturday evening's date, chronicled the latest commercial and financial advices by wire; and our present news is entirely of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	72,989
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	15,05,612
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	67,34,219
Government Securities	Inc.	„	1,377,031
Loans	Inc.	„	2,451
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	4,52,189
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	5,09,455
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	34,22,535

When last Thursday passed without any change being made in the Presidency Bank's rates of interest and discount, it was felt that the increase of some 53 lakhs in trade requirements shown at the close of the previous week had been due, as we surmised at the time, to temporary causes arising from the closing of financial establishments during several days for the holidays; and that there was no actual increase in the demand for Money to call for an advance in rates. The Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows the current of Money returning to the Bank's coffers, and the Cash Balance increased by 34½ lakhs; though this increase, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, does not represent, by a long way, the diminution in the trade demand, which may be taken as about 62¾ lakhs, a very large addition to Private Deposits having been reduced by some increase in Bills Discounted, the remaining difference being accounted for by material withdrawals of public Deposits, and an increase in Government Securities. Produce continues to come to Market freely, and trade is fairly active in some directions; but the ample funds laid down for the season requirements still makes the financial position most unusually easy.

COTTON.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day; but the feeling has remained dull, though without any further decline in rates. The Mills have bought 1,300 bales, consisting of 800 Bengals, at Rs. 143½-55½; 250 Dhamulgaum, at Rs. 169; and 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 149; the purchases for export having been 600 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 176; 200 Akola, at Rs. 165; and 50 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 190¼ per candy.

WHEAT has been strong, and prices are 1 to 2 annas higher; but the advance has checked business, and transactions have been upon only a moderate scale. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91	per cent.	Rs.	5-2-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	„	5-1-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi		„	4-14-0	„
Red Delhi		„	4-8-0	„
Hard Yellow		„	4-3-6	„
Red Ahmedabad		„	4-11-0	„
Hard Red		„	4-0-0	„

SEEDS have remained steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing: but prices are quite unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,249	bales.
Wheat	71,787	cwts.
Linseed	41,411	„
Rapeseed	9,605	„
Gingelly	4,044	„
Groundnuts	7,681	„
Castorseed	4,151	„

FREIGHTS.—There has been more tonnage offering to-day at the late advance. April business, for Continental ports, has been done at 27s. 6d. per ton; and we hear that another May steamer was fixed on Saturday at 26s. under open charter, for one port.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s. 5 3-32 to ¼d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 11-32 to 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and has been quiet throughout the day with rates fairly steady, but not much fresh business passing. 1s. 5¼d. for Bank Demand has been available for ready delivery; and 1s. 5 5-16d. for Bills for the mail during part of the day, and a moderate business has been done in the latter, and at 1-32d. higher to the 15th May; but Bank Paper has been rather neglected. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-32 to ¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	1·32½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong to-day, with buyers in the market for both the accounts, and Saturday's final rates for Fours have been rather more than maintained. We quote at closing 106 1-16 for cash, 105⅞ for the next settlement, and 105⅝ for the 1st June account. 107½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has again been a good enquiry for Cotton Mill Shares to-day, and an advance of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 has been established in a number of cases, at our quotations. Otherwise the market has been quiet, with prices generally unaltered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, APRIL 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

PENANG, APRIL .

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 6.

The French mail steamer Natal from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3 15-16.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th April, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	6	2	51 p.m.	...	19
Suez	6	2	20 p.m.	...	44

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th April, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	...	5
„ Kurrachee	...	32	...	1
„ Madras	1	14	...	1

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in Code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 5.

10 p.m. ... 80·2

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

6 a.m. ... 76·3
10 a.m. ... 81·4
2 p.m. ... 82·4
4 p.m. ... 81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DOBSON—GORDON—March 14, at All Saints', Norfolk-Square, W. F M Dobson, son of the late C Dobson, of Broome Park, Betchworth, to Mary E Gordon, widow of Major J Gordon, R I Fusiliers, and daughter of Major-Genl Clementson, Indian Staff Corps.

LUFF—GRANT—Feb 16, at Christ Church, Brandon, Manitoba, A F Luff, of Griswold, son of J W Luff, of Blandford, to Catherine Helen, daughter of Lieut-Gen D G S St. John Grant, Indian Staff Corps, of Kensington.

DEATHS.

CAREY—March 13, at Kent House, Addiscombe, Sarah, widow of J Carey, of Calcutta, aged 69.

DICKINSON—March 17, at Brighton, Major-Gen W M Dickinson, late Madras S C.

EVELYN—March 10, at Westbourne-park, Henrietta Frances Evelyn, widow of Lieut W E L Evelyn, Madras Army, aged 78.

GRAY—March 15, at Bayswater, London, J C C Gray, Gen Bengal Army, aged 97.

GUERARD—March 12, at Chelsea, Louise, wife of Eugen von Guerard (of Melbourne and Dusseldorf), aged 73.

GUTHRIE—March 18, at Clayton, near St Andrews, Col T K Guthrie, Madras Staff Corps.

JENKINS—March 13, at High Wycombe, Col J H Jenkins, late Bengal S C.

PRINSEP—March 13, at Hyde-park, Lucy Anne, widow of late T Prinsep, Capt, Bengal Engineers, aged 83.

SHAW—March 4, at Algiers, Harriette Anne Sophia, widow of Maj C Shaw, Bengal N I.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TURNER—April 3, at Mt. Blanc, Malabar Hill, the wife of Montagu C. Turner, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TURNER—April 4, at Mt. Blanc, Malabar Hill, Margaret, loved infant daughter of Montagu C. and Bertha Turner.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1891.

THE completion of the Tansa Dam marks an important stage in the progress of the works designed to bring the water-supply of Bombay to the level required by the increase of the population. Yesterday we reported the interesting proceedings on the 3rd instant, when Mr. Acworth laid the last stone of the great dam which Mr. W. Clerke designed, and Messrs. Glover and Co., contractors, have completed a year under the time allotted in the estimate. The ducts and tunnels for the laying of the steel pipes which will bring the water from the newly-created Tansa Lake, will be completed by Messrs. Walsh Lovett and Company by March next, and the Tansa water will be delivered to Bombay Reservoirs before the monsoon of 1892. Mr. Acworth paid a graceful tribute to the ability, energy, and financial resourcefulness of his predecessor, Mr. Ollivant, who gave the Tansa project a practical shape, and to the public spirit and foresight of the Bombay Municipality provided the funds which were needed for its realisation. The works have been carried out in the face of great and discouraging difficulties in a manner which confers the highest credit on the organising capacity of Messrs. Glover and Co. and the administrative ability of Mr. E. Bedford, their resident engineer. The foundation-stone was laid with scant ceremony in 1886, where, as the Municipal Commissioner says, there was nothing where the great dam over two miles long now stands one of the largest structures of the kind in the world, but the interlaced, matted, repulsive growth of jungle, with no water, no food, no roads, no work-people—nothing but malarious fever of a very bad type. At that remote spot where Mr. Clerke had to make openings in the jungle in order to use his instruments, Messrs. Glover brought together from all parts of India some nine to ten thousand work-people, who had to be housed and fed far from villages and markets, and, when fever and cholera supervened, had to be cared for like the sick of an army. It shows how docile and amenable to good influences the Indian cooly class really is when those large numbers—including Sikhs, Punjabis, Mahrattas, and men of various other races—were placed in sudden juxtaposition, a naik and six policemen, were deemed sufficient to maintain order and protect personal property. As a matter of fact the presence of this small handful of police was superfluous, their services were scarcely ever required. It was equally remarkable that in carrying out such gigantic works, with deep cuttings entailing the removal of masses of rock, the number of fatal accidents did not exceed three, which were due to a landslip. The sobriety, patience, and good order of the work-people contributed equally with the care and prudence of the European staff to make the list of casualties so light. M. Eiffel, the great French engineer, recently stated that in Europe the proportion of killed and injured amongst the workmen employed on any great structure bears certain proportion to the size of the work. The proportion is not inconsiderable, but when it is not largely exceeded those in charge of the works are held to be free from blame. The experience of the contractors at Tansa sufficiently demonstrates that works on the largest scale can be carried out during five consecutive years with a very small percentage of injury or loss of life amongst the workmen. A very considerable number of women were employed to carry heavy stones and other loads. Many of them had their infants with them on the works and performed their maternal duties at odd intervals. Some of the women preferred to return on foot every evening after their hard day's work to their homes and families seven miles distant, and go back to their daily task in the morning, having ministered meanwhile to the needs of the children who were in the villages. This daily walk of fourteen miles seemed to be thought nothing of, and women frequently carried on their hips a child too young to walk. The labour of these humble thousands of men and women should not be forgotten when awarding deserved honour to all who were concerned in building up the great Tansa Dam.

THE Indian Factory Act is passed, and is now beyond interference, interested or disinterested, from the exponents of Lancashire opinion. It is nevertheless still curious to watch how those who were so eagerly insisting upon legislation for India in accordance with Lancashire views have been diverted from their quest by misunderstandings of their own which have left them small opportunity for thinking about the oppression and cruelty that are supposed to be practised in Bombay mills. Mr. Maclean, strange to relate, has had to justify himself before Oldham opinion against attacks which have been made upon him by men who affect to be doubtful if he is, after all, such a friend to his constituents as he professed to be. A trade paper has exhorted Mr. Maclean's constituents to remember when the general election comes round that he had been the bitterest opponent of legislation promoted in the interest of the working men of Oldham. The explanation of the charge is that during the debate on the second reading of Sir Henry James' Factory Act Amendment Bill Mr. Maclean "sneered at the Bill, sneered at the opponents of the Bill, and sneered at the operatives." He admits the first charge. The Bill had been so modified and amended that he regarded it as "absolutely contemptible." But he speaks respectfully of the opponents of the Bill, and as to the operatives, though we find on reference to Mr. Maclean's speech that he did say some slightly sarcastic things about the time coming when working men would be the only class whom it would be worth while to consider, he respects them too much—owes his position in Parliament, in fact, so entirely to their votes—to sneer at them. However, what is of special interest to us is Mr. Maclean's apology for his attitude in relation to factory legislation in India. Having, he tells his constituents, studied the growth of Indian industry from its infancy until now, he can put forward a fair claim to speak with authority on the question of the extent to which Indian competition may be fostered by fresh and vexatious restrictions placed by Parliament on the freedom of employment of capital and labour in England. Now it so happens that the *Manchester Guardian* tells us that we played with the question when, a few weeks ago, we suggested that English factory legislation must be at least as much in need of amendment as our own, since no fewer than four Bills for the amendment of the English Acts are before the House of Commons. We are now told that the proposed amendments—which? Sir Henry James's, or Mr Mathews's, or whose?—are largely intended to bring miscellaneous workshops and mills within the spirit of the Acts, and in this respect, and also as regards the proposed new regulations specially applicable to textile mills, they are distinctly progressive. That is the *Manchester Guardian's* way of describing what Mr. Maclean considers "fresh and vexatious restrictions on the freedom of employment of capital and labour." To add to the strife of tongues there is the protest recently launched by the Bradford worsted manufacturers against Sir Henry James's Bill as having been drawn up by Lancashire people in entire ignorance of the requirements of Yorkshire, for which it is not suitable. However, we need not press any argument derived from the distracted counsels of English advisers upon Indian questions, though it is permissible to ask what can be the value of advice as to factory legislation for India which comes from men so singularly unable to agree even upon factory legislation for their own country. One point of personal interest we cannot refrain from advancing. Mr. Maclean tells his constituents in Oldham that at the present moment he is the best abused man in all the length and breadth of India "because he has been mainly instrumental in forcing the Indian Government to reduce the excessive hours of labour in Indian factories." This is a general impression which largely takes its colour from Mr. Maclean's consciousness. But if it will serve him before his constituents in the general election to which he is looking forward we will readily admit that he has not raised himself in public esteem in this country by his strenuous advocacy for the application to Indian mills of what in England would be called, in his own phrase, "fresh and vexatious restrictions on the freedom of employment of capital and labour." He ought to welcome the worst that is said against him in Bombay, for objurgations hurled at him here would, when translated for the instruction of Oldham electors, read like compliments.

THE persistent depression in the price of cotton in India, though mill-owners welcome it, is not to be lightly regarded from the point of view of Indian agriculture. We will take the rates for "fully good" qualities of half a dozen descriptions during the past three years. Bilatis, quoted at the corresponding period in 1889 at Rs. 197 per candy, are now at Rs. 155. Bengals, quoted in 1888 at Rs. 175, are now at Rs. 153, a fact which comes in confirmation of the recent assertion of the chairman of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce that Bengals are losing their place in the European market, and that this year's exports from Cawnpore, as well as from other pressing centres in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, are less than a quarter of what they were a year ago. Sheagaum, Rs. 208 per candy in 1888, is now at Rs. 163; Khangaum has gone down from Rs. 214 to Rs. 181; Julgaum, which ranged between Rs. 203 and Rs. 208 from 1888 to 1890, is now at Rs. 165 per candy; while Barsee, one of the leading staples, is now at Rs. 195, about Rs. 20 per candy below the ruling rates of 1888. The rate quoted for Khangaum, Rs. 181, it should be stated, is a purely speculative price, actual business, we understand, for ready cotton being done at about Rs. 175. If the price current be taken in detail for this period the practical inference that will be derived will be that it has taken European spinners some time to find out that they were not getting their money's worth out of the old press marked Oomras and Sheagaum and Khangaum varieties. But there can be no doubt now as to the disadvantage at which they have been placed in the market through trade practices which have been often enough described in these columns. It will be noticed that, due allowance being made for the fall of prices consequent upon the exceptionally large American crop, good stapled Barsee practically holds its own; so do good Broach and stapled Dholleras, which is quite a sufficient answer to the somewhat hackneyed assertion that there is a demand for "Varadi" on its merits. Hitherto mixtures have passed under false names; now they are found out, and after all allowance has been made for temporary influences that tell upon the cotton market in general, the fall of prices that we have indicated above is the result. A correspondent, who may be thoroughly relied upon, tells us:—"I do not care whom you may speak to on the matter, you will get an unreserved admission that the majority of our classes are utterly unsaleable in Europe, and consequently an enormous stock is accumulating at Colaba at daily depreciating prices which are ruinous to holders." The significant thing is that the very cotton which Mr. Bythell and the *laissez faire* school in this matter used to hold up as an example of the sterling quality that can be maintained without legislation is the cotton which, under various denominations, is being so discredited, that is to say, the produce of the Berars. There has been abundant preaching on the side of freedom for Indian trade and agriculture; but the freedom of the new economy is emphatically a conditional freedom, and it would scarcely extend to leaving the ryot to sow what he likes for the purpose of deteriorating the produce of his neighbours, as Khandeish has done for the ruin of the growths of Berar districts whose reputation once stood high in Europe. When it is said that if things are left alone they will right themselves—that the buyer can always look after his own interest—the answer is that the buyer in Europe is, as a matter of fact, looking after his interest by ignoring Indian varieties, and that things do not right themselves by increasing accumulations at Colaba, and clearances at prices which, compared with those of a few years back, are ruinous. The trade in Bombay recognised the evil some months ago by an alteration of their rules which it was thought was calculated to meet the expectation of merchants and buyers at home. It will be well if at the end of the present shipping season inquiries are made as to the efficacy of these precautions against false packing and wholesale deterioration. The price current supplies no evidence that good has as yet come of these precautions.

OUR London correspondent states that Mr. Arthur Crawford is bringing a claim against the Bombay Municipality for a very large sum of money. It is stated that he will ask to be reimbursed a portion of the amount which was expended on the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, the matter to which the claim has special reference being the expenditure on the entertainment and flower show at the Rotunda in the Victoria Gardens. Mr. Crawford asserts that he provided the money out of his personal resources and that he has not received any part of it back from the Municipality. As to whether such a claim will not be held to be barred by the Statute of Limitations or whether the Municipality will deem it right to re-open the matter is a subject on which our correspondent is unable to offer any opinion.

WE are desired to state in reference to an advertisement which appeared in our columns yesterday to the effect that Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik have declined to take part in the social gathering of the students of the Elphinstone College on the ground that wine is to be introduced, is incorrect and the statement to that effect is entirely without foundation.

WE understand that on completion of his service as an additional member of his Excellency the Viceroy's Council the Hon. Mr. Nugent, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, will be appointed a Commissioner, and in all probability posted to the Southern Division.

MR. G. H. FARRAN, Assistant Taxing Master and Registrar in Equity, Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. R. E. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, have been appointed to conduct the examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court, on a day to be named hereafter. The undermentioned articled clerks have applied to be admitted to the examination on payment of the regulated fees:—Mr. Kassinath Janardhan Mantri, articled clerk to Mr. Janardhan Gopal; Mr. Perozshah Nusserwanjee Pleader, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; Mr. Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, articled clerk to the Messrs. Roughton and Byrne; Mr. K. R. Daphtary, articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson; Mr. Hirajee Cawasjee Colah, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim; Mr. Cursetjee Dunjeebhoy Shroff, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw; Mr. Raghavjee Jayacrishna Vyas, articled clerk to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunkur, Dinshaw, and Kanga; Mr. Koyajee Nusserwanjee Koyajee, articled clerk to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAREWITCH IN CHINA.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch, after making a short stay at Hongkong, has proceeded on a visit to Canton.

ITALY AND AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 5.

In compliance with the instructions of his Government, Baron de Fava, Italian Ambassador, will leave here on the 11th instant.

THE LABOUR PARTY IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 5.

The Belgium Workmen's Congress has unanimously resolved to empower the Council General of the Labour Party to propose a general strike, unless a revision of the law on the labour question be commenced on the next meeting of the Chamber of Representatives.

The Budget providing funds for the mill-hands on strike is the only expenditure that has been voted by the Workmen's Congress.

RETIREMENT OF JUSTICE STEPHEN.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The *St. James' Gazette* announces that Justice the Hon. Sir James FitzStephen retires from the Bench on account of ill health.

THE BOMBAY MAILS,

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 4th instant.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT RANGOON.

(FOM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, APRIL 4.

A large fire broke out at Kemmendine, a suburb of Rangoon, this afternoon, and consumed about two hundred houses. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer Yankeetown was burnt to the water's edge.

THE DALHOUSIE IN COLLISION.

This morning a short distance below Manbin the Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, which left here yesterday for Calcutta to bring over 7th Bengal Infantry, collided off the Krishna Shoal, with the British ship Cumberland for Rangoon. The latter had a number of plates injured. The Dalhousi proceeded, probably uninjured.

WUNTHO AFFAIRS.

A large fire broke out in Wuntho yesterday burning down a large part of the town. Wuntho is now getting unhealthy, and probably most of the British troops will soon be removed.

TROOPS FOR MANIPUR.

Two companies of the Norfolk Regiment left Rangoon yesterday for Thayetmyo to replace the King's Royal Rifles despatched to Tammu.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

A further telegram wired from Colonel Reid, commanding Islai, states that covering parties were fired on all along the line from Islai to Gulistan. The enemy was driven back with a heavy loss. Our casualties are—nine men killed and four wounded. Colonel Brownlow, with the 1st Punjab Infantry marching from Kohat to Hangu and the 6th Punjab Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Kohat. Colonel Reid has started on the morning of the 5th for Islai, where firing had recommenced.

The following orders for reinforcements have been issued from Simla to-day :—The 1st Sikhs move to Kushalgarh by rail, and then march to Kohat ; No. 3 Mountain Battery also proceeds to Kohat ; the 19th Bengal Lancers also march to-day, but the orders for the 45th Sikhs are countermanded, the 1-4 Gurkas from Bucklow proceeds instead. All troops go by rail to Kushalgarh and march to Kohat. Supplies are ordered to be collected at Kushalgarh. Orders are issued to railways to expedite the transport of troops.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

Colonel Reed's pickets on the Miranzai frontier have been attacked in considerable force and the tribes around Kohat have risen.

The following troops are being railed to Peshawar to advance on Kohat:—The 15th Sikhs from Pindi; the 1-5th Gurkhas from Abbotabad ; No. 9 Mountain Battery from Pindi ; the 19th Bengal Lancers from Jhelum ; and the 45th Sikhs go from Jhansi to Pindi.

A smart engagement occurred at Haka-Chin Lushai. The 39th Gurwarhlis behaved splendidly. [illegible]ish officer was severely wounded.

RIOT BETWEEN POLICE AND SEPOYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

A serious riot occurred on Saturday night at the police station near the lines of the 25th Madras Infantry. It is alleged that there had been some bad feeling between the police and the sepoys owing to the former arresting some of the latter some time ago. On Saturday night over a hundred sepoys, in plain clothes with faces muffled and armed with sticks, attacked the police station. Six constables and a writer were severely beaten. Then all the furniture and telephone were smashed. The sepoys then went to the neighbouring bazaar, committed mischief, and looted the shops. The two constables in the hospital are severely injured. Many arrests have been made.

SIR MADAVA ROW'S DEATH.

H. E. the Governor has wired to Sir Madava Row's eldest son his deep sorrow on hearing the news of the death of his father.

LORD WENLOCK ON A SHOOTING TRIP.

The Governor has gone on a shooting trip to the Nilgiris.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT COORLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 6.

All the trains from Bombay have been arriving here very late to-day in consequence of an accident at Coorla, where a goods train is reported to have run into another goods train from behind, smashing the guard's van of the train in front and several vehicles. The guard in the smashed up brake van was killed on the spot. His name is Brennan, a European, who has been some years on the line and bore a good character.

THE COMMAND OF THE WORCESTER REGIMENT.

Major Spratt succeeds to the command of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment in succession to Colonel Carrington.

REFORM AMONG THE MARWARIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, APRIL 5.

The second day of the Oswal Kitkarini Sabha commenced on Saturday, at 12 noon, under the presidency of Shet Panachand Hirachand. About 800 Marwari-delegates attended. The first resolution was "that the resolutions passed by the Sabha should be observed by the five talukas of Nasik district, *viz.*, Nasik, Dindori, Chandwar, Nighar, and Sinnar." Eight more resolutions were carried for the curtailment of expenses which the caste is obliged to incur in connection with the thirteenth day of the dead. The third day commenced on Sunday at 12 noon, and the meeting passed 11 resolutions, curtailing all marriage expenses to a certain limit. The twelfth, most important and the most difficult to decide, took an hour's time to discuss, but was not decided till 4-30 p.m., when the meeting was adjourned to 10 a.m., to-morrow.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A GUARD KILLED.

A COLLISION of a serious nature, resulting in the death of an European guard, occurred early yesterday morning, at Coorla. The facts are that at about half-past three a goods train No. 12, from Callian to Bombay, arrived at Coorla, and proceeded up the line towards Sion, about two hundred yards, where it halted to shunt some waggons into a siding. In the meantime goods train No. 114, proceeding in the same direction, had drawn up a short distance from the station at the opposite end, to wait for No. 12 to proceed on its journey and clear the line. By some mischance, which has not yet been cleared up, goods train No. 114 received the signal to proceed on its journey before No. 12 had left its position. The driver of No. 114 had no idea or indication that the train was there, as the line had been signalled clear for him. He at once set his engine in motion, and had got up a speed of about eight miles an hour, when his engine crashed into the standing goods train at the other end of the station. The driver, a Parsee, did not see the train in front of him until within a few yards. He and his assistants bravely stuck to their posts and did everything possible to minimise the shock of the collision. Their efforts, however, were of little avail, and the engine completely telescoped the guard's van of No. 12. Michael Brennan, an European, was in charge of No. 12, and was at his post in the rear van when his train was run into. He had no warning of what was about to take place, and was crushed to death instantly. The rear portion of the first train was totally wrecked, the waggons being heaped on top of each other, and the engine reared up against the pile. Both the up and down lines were seriously blocked with the wreckage, and as there are no sidings of consequence at Coorla the traffic was entirely suspended. The driver and assistants of No. 114 escaped without injury, but the guard, a man named Isaacs, was rather badly hurt about the chest. Information of the occurrence was immediately sent to Bombay, and Mr. W. H. Middleton, District Traffic Superintendent ; Mr. Langford, Loco. Foreman ; Mr. C. Bedford, Traffic Inspector ; Mr. E. W. Keily, Passenger Superintendent ; Mr. Pearson, District Engineer ; Mr. Sarjant, Assistant Loco. Superintendent; Mr Merwanjee, Permanent Way Inspector ; and Inspector Jefferies, Superintendent of the G.I P. Police Department, at once proceeded to the scene of the disaster. A break-down van and working party were immediately despatched from Byculla and operations at once commenced to clear the line. In the meantime the Jubbulpore mail, due into Bombay at 6-30, had arrived in two sections, crowded with passengers presumably on their way to the P. and O. s. s. Rome, extra steamer for Europe, arrived outside the station, and of course had to remain at Coorla. The Jubbulpore mixed passenger train, due into Bombay at 5-30, and the Poona train, due in at 6, were also there. The Madras mail shortly afterwards put in an appearance, and was followed by two special troop trains for Sassoon Dock, with troops for the Crocodile. The confusion was added to by goods trains, and the traffic from Bombay had to be entirely suspended. That was the state of affairs when the officials got to Coorla. A hasty survey showed that happily the permanent way was not injured to any serious extent, but the amount of wreckage there was heaped on the line indicated that some hours would have to elapse before one line could be cleared. At about nine o'clock the down line had been cleared, and the first train was allowed to proceed on its journey. The whole of them were eventually got away, and the up train put through on one line between Coorla and Sion. The body of the unfortunate guard, however, was under the wheels of his van, and as the engine was resting on that nothing could be done to recover the body until a steam crane could be brought up and the engine lifted. This was not accomplished until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the corpse was taken out shockingly crushed. The traffic throughout the day was entirely disarranged, and the line was not cleared until a late hour last night The extent of the damage is serious, for about six waggons and a passenger carriage, are badly broken up, and the engine of the goods train No. 114 is seriously damaged.

At the time of the collision, Peter Gonsalves, a Portuguese Assistant Station Master at Coorla, was on duty, and it is stated gave the orders for No. 114 to proceed on its journey. He further states that he got "line clear for [illegible] goods" from Sion, meaning that No. 12 had passed that station, and on that order he told the other train to proceed, whilst as a matter of fact, No. 12 was within 200 yards of his office door. He entered the communication of "line clear" from Sion in his book. Inspector Jefferies proceeded to Sion to make enquiries, but the Station Master on duty at the time of the accident denies that any such message left Sion, and there is no entry in the books. He did, however, get the "attention beat" from Sion, but at the same moment he heard the collision take place. Gonsalves has been put under arrest pending further enquiries.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 6th April 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Dear Sir—I regret to have to say that an accident occurred at Coorla station early this morning, one goods train running into another, which blocked both roads and caused some delay to the traffic of the railway.

2. The guard of one of the trains was unhappily killed on the spot, but with that unfortunate exception no other injury to anybody and no more damage than might have been expected was caused.

3. I give you this information, which I hope you will publish, in order that the cause of the late arrival of the mail trains and of other trains this morning may be known.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

THE state of the political atmosphere continues to be one of almost perfect calm, and so tame is the business at Westminster that the whips of both parties are experiencing the greatest difficulty in getting their men to put in an appearance, and to stay when they do go down to the House. The average M.P. who finds listening to speeches—such speeches as are delivered in the House of Commons—a bore can in stirring times amuse himself by the gossip of the Lobbies. But just now, apart from the rumours as to the constitution of the Labour Commisson, there is a dearth of exciting topics. Those who imagined that Sir John Gorst, when he delivered his recent remarkable speech on labour problems, was actually though not admittedly the mouthpiece of the Government, were grievously mistaken. Although it is denied that Lord Salisbury severely snubbed the Under-Secretary for India there are grounds for believing that some members of the Cabinet take a serious view of what they consider Sir John's indiscretion. There are persons cynical enough to suggest that the illness from which the right hon. gentleman is suffering, and which obliges him to undertake a voyage to the Great Canary, is of a diplomatic character. It is difficult to find out anything accurate, but it is taken for granted that whoever is Chairman of the Commission it will not be the man who, by his experience at Berlin and his general ability, seems cut out for the post. It is not certain that he will be offered so much as a seat on the Commission. The efforts to induce the Government to avail themselves of a woman or women in the forthcoming inquiry will, it may be hoped, meet with success. Either Mrs. Fawcett or Mrs. Besant would make a suitable representative of the softer sex. I still doubt, despite rumours to that effect, if a seat will be found for Mr. John Burns.

The announcement made by Lord Knutsford in the House of Lords last evening that it is the intention of the Government to pass an Act of Parliament giving her Majesty's naval officers on the Newfoundland station authority to enforce the observance of the treaty obligations which this country has contracted with Foreign Powers under the Treaties of Utrecht, Versailles, and Paris securing certain fishing rights to France, is sure to give rise to angry protest amongst the Colonists. By way I suppose of gilding the pill to the Newfoundlanders, it was determined to submit the points in dispute as to the exact limits of the rights in question to arbitration. But the Colonial administration refused to agree to arbitration—the French with suspicious readiness gave their assent at once—unless it were coupled with the withdrawal of the French from the Coast. This demand was of course inadmissible ; the French rights would not be waived, and as the Colonial Secretary frankly stated the attempt to set aside the treaty rights possessed by France would lead to collision and war. The Newfoundland Government would not listen to any proposal short of withdrawal. They returned an absolute refusal, couched in very short terms, to the suggestion of arbitration. Every effort of the Imperial Government to bring about an arrangement failed, and the Local Legislature refused to give legal effect to the provisional *modus vivendi* arranged with the French Government. Hence the Bill to give back to the Admiral the old powers which lapsed in 1834 to enforce the treaty rights on the French Coast. Lord Kimberley expressed his sympathy with the Government, and recommended the Newfoundlanders to consult their own best interests by awaiting the results of the arbitration so as to ascertain their exact rights. This pronouncement indicates that the Liberal Party will support the Ministry in this difficult and harassing question. Lord Salisbury spoke cordially of the "tone and temper" of the French Government, but said that a recollection of the past history of that country renders it difficult to procure the slightest relaxation of existing claims. What between the Colonists on the one hand and the French Government on the other, the Foreign Secretary pathetically declared, the negotiations have to struggle on amid well nigh insuperable difficulties. He significantly added that the Newfoundlanders were mistaken in the belief, which seems to prevail amongst them, that they lost something by being the subjects of her Majesty. If they owed allegiance to another Power the French treaty rights would still subsist and would have to be recognised. We may expect a great gnashing of gums in Newfoundland when this statement is cabled out to-day.

You have already corrected Sir William Hunter's report in the *Times* that efforts are being made to induce Mr. James Bryce, M.P., to undertake the position of "Indian Member" in the House of Commons, left vacant by Mr. Bradlaugh's death. The rumour to which Sir William Hunter gave currency seems to have originated in the overtures that have been made to the ex-Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to lead the opposition to the Ministerial Bill for the reform of the Legislative Councils. As I stated some weeks ago, St. Stephen's etiquette will prevent Mr. Bryce complying with this desire unless Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, our only Gladstonian Under-Secretary of State for India, chooses to efface himself. As Mr. Bryce is, or is believed to be, in favour of the M'Laren motion as it stands while Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth thinks it goes too far, the wish of the Congresswallas to get rid of the latter right hon'ble gentleman can easily be understood.

Mr. Burt has been asking whether a resettlement of the Central Provinces has been proceeding during the past three years, and whether as regards some villages the rents have been raised, some 40, some 50, and some even 100 per cent. ; and whether the Secretary of State will obtain and lay upon the table particulars showing, district by district, in the Nagpore, Chattisgarh, Jubbulpore, and Nerbudda divisions, the rent at which they were assessed under the old settlement and the rates which it is intended the tenants shall pay under the new settlement. It has been stated by one of your contemporaries that many of the questions about India asked in the House of Commons are useless. In a sense this criticism is true, but the writer seems to have overlooked the fact that the object of many of these questions is not to obtain information but to direct attention prominently to a particular grievance. Under this category we might probably put the question of which the miners' representative has been instructed to ask this afternoon. If the present tendency of the daily papers to omit questions which in their opinion are not of first-class importance should continue one of two things will happen. Members will either abate their minority or we shall have a serious attempt made to get these questions and answers printed beforehand. One day last week for example the number of questions on the paper was forty-four, irrespective of supplementary inquiries. Twenty-six only were reported by the journal which devotes the largest amount of space to Parliamentary proceedings. It would cause a great saving of valuable time if the questions and answers were printed. It is due to the conservatism of the House of Commons in all things that pertain to its interior economy that such a patent reform has been so long delayed. The average M. P. to whom publicity is as essential as air will certainly not go on asking questions if he is not reported. That the abandonment of the present tedious system has not found more advocates is, I suppose, also due to the fear on the part of some members of losing the privilege of supplementing their questions if the answers were not satisfactory. But there is no reason why they should not supplement written as well as oral replies. The Speaker or one of the clerks at the table could read out the numbers of the questions and answers. The Ministers would be in attendance, and if a member were not satisfied he could at once ask for further information. The "right of interpellation" is a valuable one, but it may be abused by loquacious members who forgot that the Legislature has other duties to perform. The mother of Parliaments must sooner or later recognise that some of her ways are antiquated and unsuited to the times. Of all these objectionable practices the present practice with regard to questioning heads of departments is the one that is in most need of overhauling.

Mr. Seymour Keay, who every now and then reminds a forgetful and stiff-necked generation of his existence, has a nice little job on hand for the possibly not overworked staff of the India Office. He has threatened an address for a return of the number of persons receiving salaries, pay, fees emoluments, allowances, pensions, or grants of public money in the year 1889-90, from the revenues of her Majesty's possessions in India, the amount of which is not less than 1,000 rupees for each person, stating the number of persons in grades or classes, the rate of salary or payment in each class, and the total amount in each class, showing those which belong to the Covenanted Civil Service, the Uncovenanted Service, and the Army, and distinguishing Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives of India ; of the number of those not resident in India, those of any military rank who were employed in any civil capacity or service, and the names alphabetically arranged of all persons receiving pensions, Europeans, Eurasians, and natives of India separately, and stating the length of service and the time since when each pension has been paid ; and of any persons who were receiving at the same time any pension for past and salary for present service.

Professor Peter Peterson will shortly be back in Bombay. He leaves England on the 2nd proximo. One is constantly meeting old Indian faces about town. Mr. Westall, Mr. Fraser-Howe, and others have lately been seen daily in Clubland. The other afternoon in Regent Street I met General Lockhardt, cheery as ever in spite of the glacial weather that has been left behind by Monday's blizzard. The idea has been mooted that a Bombay dinner should be held annually in London during the season. If a few men would form themselves into a committee to make the arrangements the affair would be a great success.

Mr. Conybeare who more than any other member seems to have taken Mr. Bradlaugh's place as Parliamentary advocate for aggrieved natives is sticking to what has been called the Indian Spinning House case with characteristic doggedness. This evening Mr. Conybeare asks a whole string of questions about the mysterious deputation of Abdul Rasul. Mr. Conybeare wishes to know (1) Whether Abdul was arrested at Bombay in consequence of communications received from the India Office by the Commissioner of Police in your city ; (2) what action on the part of Abdul prior to his arrival in Bombay led the India Office to forward instructions for his arrest ; (3) for how long a period had Abdul been an object of suspicion to the India House *(sic)* authorities and on what grounds was such suspicion based ; (4) is it the fact that Abdul was escorted from the gaol as assigned "on board the P. and O. steamer Assum" by a sergeant of police and seven constables, and his passage paid for him ; (5) what further information and action on the part of Abdul has led the India House *(sic)* authorities to the conclusion that he is now neither a danger to the Empire nor an object of suspicion ; and (6) did any and what communications pass between the India Office and the Viceroy, in consequence of which the latter telegraphed to the Commissioner of Police at Bombay that he was to send back Abdul to London. The phrase "send back" to London is curious and seems to suggest a reason why the man was, if his story is true, put upon a homeward bound vessel. This is the first time the public have learned that Abdul had ever been in Europe before. It may turn out that although an Oriental by birth his home was in Europe. If he was only a visitor, and an unwelcome visitor to India, the action of the authorities there becomes less unintelligible. This may possibly also account for his reluctance to return to the East at the expense of the State. The Government would lose nothing by stating all the facts if they are in accord with what I have ventured to surmise. Since writing the above I have been told that Abdul has resided in Europe altogether thirty years. Part of this time he spent in Constantinople as a teacher of languages. He is said to have informed Sir Gerald Fitzgerald that he was willing to go to India if he received adequate compensation, and a statement that would not only prevent his re-arrest but show that his previous incarceration was improper. There is evidently another side to the question and unless State reasons exist for not mentioning it, it is difficult to account for the official reticence on the subject.

One of the greatest sensations of the year so far as events abroad are concerned, was unquestionably the massacre by a respectable mob in New Orleans of eleven Italians, six of whom had been acquitted by a New Orleans jury of the crime laid to their charge, while the rest were not yet brought to trial. I prefer to speak of this dreadful exhibition of extra-legal justice by the term used officially by Mr. Secretary Blaine rather than refer to it like the *Times* as "re-establishing the Decalogue," by the only means at the command of the lawyers, editors, and others who convened a public meeting and incited the corner men to pillage the gunmakers' shops, overpower the jailers, and mete out death to eleven men who could neither resist nor fly. It does not make the matter any better to read that the two men who were hanged outside the jail were hauled aloft and made targets of, and riddled with bullets, while ladies and gentlemen on the surrounding balconies witnessed this vindication of the Decalogue through their opera-glasses. If the jury had failed to do their duty either through corruption or through fear—the alternative suggests that the charge against the jury is founded rather on conjecture than on fact—it was quite competent for law-abiding citizens to denounce the corrupt or the timid in public meeting assembled, and urge the legislature to provide better guarantees for the efficiency and purity of the tribunals. The Maffei should be dealt with by the police and the law ; neither police nor law are strengthened when a furious and uncontrollable mob is master of both. It is all very well for the *Times* to excuse and even encourage such excesses because middle-class respectabilities set the hoodlums in motion ; but it will be an evil day for civilization if the working classes in their turn should take it into their heads to "go out of the path of legality to enter upon" right.

As might have been anticipated the letters from some of Mr. Arthur Crawford's less judicious friends, to which the *St. James' Gazette* last week gave up several of its not very long columns, have fallen still-born. They have elicited no response, awakened no echo. Whoever "Nemesis" may be his animosity against the Bombay Civil Service and the Bombay Government is more conspicuous than the discretion of his advocacy of the claims of your former Commissioner upon the consideration of the India Office. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., who for the sake of Auld Lang Syne, has interested himself on behalf of the ex-Commissioner, confessed that all his efforts to induce the authorities to take a more lenient view of Mr. Crawford's shortcomings have entirely failed. Of course, Mr. Maclean being a Member of Parliament, and a Lancashire member, his representations could not be ignored. He mentions gratefully the names of Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst. A despatch went out to India commending Mr. Maclean's request to the consideration of the Viceroy in Council. "I have," says the hon. gentleman, "lately received a final letter from the India Office, informing me that the Government of India had absolutely refused to pay a single penny of the costs as Mr. Crawford's own conduct had rendered the prosecution necessary." Mr. Maclean suggests, though in a rather half-hearted manner, that what he has been unable to do individually Mr. Crawford's friends collectively might be able to accomplish. The general opinion seems to be that however much the "Haussmann of Bombay" is to be pitied his well-meaning friends who are so busy with their pens in the *St. James's Gazette* are not showing the most perfect discretion. Unless they are tolerably sure of gaining their point—and the point will not be gained by anonymous letters however eulogistic—perhaps they would have shown greater wisdom by remembering the caution not to disturb sleeping dogs. By the way, is the assertion that what Haussmann was to Napoleon III. and Paris, Mr. Crawford was to Sir Bartle Frere and Bombay Capable of proof in a Court of Law? The plans of the new Bombay, I have always understood, were drawn up by the Public Works Department at the instance of Sir Bartle Frere, and by far the larger half of the improvements then decided upon by the advice of the engineers were carried out long after Mr. Crawford's tenure of the Commissionership was brought to a disastrous close. The financial muddle which jeopardised and indefinitely postponed the realisation of those plans has been frequently attributed to Mr. Crawford's erratic ways of doing business and his superiority to mere matters of account. But that would hardly constitute a claim to be considered as the "Haussmann of Bombay."

PROFESSOR FORREST, Director of Records to the Government of India, has been examining the records in the Chunar Fort, with a view to informing himself of their historical value.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE FRONT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The Kohima authorities have ordered two hundred police to proceed to Kharong, the fourth stage from Kohima, to collect supplies to facilitate progress. The expedition when started is to be supported by two hundred Gurkas of the 43rd Regiment at Mao.

The Deputy Commissioner reports on the 4th instant, that the Manipuris are fortifying a position near Singmai.

The General Officer commanding in Burma telegraphs, that four British Officers of the 2-40th Rifles, and 2-4th Gurkas, and No. 2 Mountain Battery left Kalemyo for Tammu on the morning of the 4th instant. The 1-2nd Gurkas and a Volunteer Pioneer Company and two guns leave Goalundo on the 7th for Silchar. Four guns and a field hospital went the same day to Nigriting. The 36th Sikhs leave Goalundo on the 8th for Nigriting. It has been ascertained that sufficient transport is available to take all troops, and one month's supplies with tents and ammunition are at Nigriting.

The Volunteer Pioneer Company are the Calcutta Volunteers.

THE MAHARAJA INTERVIEWED.

HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

THE excitement caused by the disastrous events that have occurred in Manipur has brought into temporary prominence the ex-Maharaja of that State who has been residing in Calcutta almost entirely since his deposition, which occurred in September last. Naturally he is well-informed as to the country of which he was the ruler, and as he has hopes of being restored to his *gadi*, he would take pains to acquaint himself with the exact condition of affairs. A representative of the *Statesman* called on his Highness on Tuesday, and had an interview with him. He resides in a commodious bungalow in Balliaghatta, which is somewhat difficult of access to the ordinary Calcutta resident. There are few marks of luxury in the furniture of the residence, which is bare of all ornamentation but yet comfortable enough, and the Maharaja's dependents are limited to a few servants and a secretary who can make himself understood in English. The introduction to the Maharaja discovered a good specimen of vigorous manhood, of middle height, clothed in a snowy white turban, a close fitting *chapkan*, white trousers and leather boots. He has a slightly Mongol caste of features, the forehead being massive, and the face somewhat round, though without the protruding cheekbones so prominent in those sprung from the Indo-Chinese stock. A certain quiet dignity marks his manner, and he speaks with a sincerity of feeling and air of integrity which have a good effect on the observer. The interview was carried on in Hindustanee, which the Maharaja speaks fluently, though not with great rapidity of utterance and without any exciting gesticulation.

THE FONS ET ORIGO OF THE TROUBLE.

After the usual salutations, the Maharaja said he would be delighted to answer any questions put to him, "for," added he, "I have no friends in Calcutta ; none to tell the truth for me, or to enquire why the rightful occupant of the *gadi* is pining in exile, while another, and a rebel, rules my people. To understand my case, and the present revolt, you must go back to the day when I was expelled my State. Now, as you will see from the petition I sent to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. Quinton—even him that my step-brother holds in captivity—I ascended the *gadi* of Manipur on the death of my father, Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh, in the year 1885. I was recognised as the rightful Ruler of the State by the Paramount Power, to whom I had rendered some valuable services, and who had several times acknowledged my loyalty. I appointed my four step-brothers to important offices in the State. I need only mention two of them, in relation to the present trouble. I appointed Kula Chandra Singh, who afterwards usurped my place and is now Maharaja of Manipur, as Jubaraj (Prime Minister), and I gave to Fekendrajit Singh, *alias* Koryand, the Wanderer, the post of Commander-in-Chief.

"But had not Fekendrajit Singh a very bad reputation?" asked our representative.

"Yes, you will see from the petition, that I have put down in writing some of his crimes. He had been convicted of atrocious offences in the reign of my father, who transported him for committing a murder. He has been guilty of many acts of cruelty, and is a crafty, treacherous, cruel, unscrupulous man, with no more mercy than a tiger."

"Why then did you appoint him?"

"He is an able man and was the best fitted for the post, and if I had not given him the appointment, there would have been dissension and trouble in my State. Besides, Mr. Grimwood was his friend and had influence over him. He knew all these things, yet he supported him throughout. I treated all my step-brothers well, who held the most important offices in the State in preference to my own brothers who have proved so faithful to me in misfortune. I was very diligent in the business of the State and kept my dominions in profound peace, and have never given cause of anxiety to the Indian Government. I was therefore shocked to hear reports of an attempt to subvert my authority by those who owed their power to me."

THE EXPULSION OF THE MAHARAJA.

"On the 21st September of last year these reports were of a most alarming character. I saw Kula Chandra Singh, who was the Jubaraj, and is now Maharaja, and asked him if he knew anything of the gathering of armed men in the house of the Commander-in-Chief (Fekendrajit Singh). He denied all knowledge of the matter ; but went off to make enquiries. He returned with the assurance of the Commander-in-Chief and my step-brothers that nothing unlawful was meant by the gathering, and that on the morrow they would come and pay their respects. I may say that none of them had been at the Durbar that day. Some troops in uniform came to the palace, and through their officers protested their loyalty. Thus re-assured, I retired to rest in the palace. At midnight I was suddenly roused by the report of fire-arms. I rose and was arranging my turban when it was struck by a bullet ; a second shot went through the lantern. Then I concluded the palace had been treacherously seized. I escaped to the British Residency, and asked Mr. Grimwood for advice and assistance. He replied that he would telegraph to Mr. Quinton for orders, and that nothing could be done till they were received. Meanwhile my brother Samoo Henjaba and other officers and ministers came to me at the Residency with about 2,000 men, of whom 600 were well armed. I asked the Resident for sanction to fight the rebels, but he replied that I should not be allowed to fight until Mr. Quinton's orders were received, and he disbanded my men and told them to return home, which they did. Mr. Grimwood then advised me to go to Kohima, for if I remained in Manipur my life would be in danger. This advice I declined, as I heard that the road was occupied by insurgents, and I determined to see Mr. Quinton at Silchar and lay my case before him. Accordingly on the 23rd September I had a letter sent to the rebels saying that I would not fight, and that I should like to have their assistance to proceed to Brindabun on a pilgrimage. A privilege of this kind is not denied to even a convict, so that I would have no difficulty in leaving Manipur. Mr. Grimwood approved of my intention to proceed to Silchar, and gave me an escort of British soldiers, who accompanied me thither, as well as a letter or 'pass,' the contents of which were unknown to me. On arrival at Silchar I found Mr. Quinton had left Cachar ; but I made a most important discovery. It was that Mr. Grimwood's 'pass' asserted that I had abdicated my throne, which I solemnly deny. I never had any intention of abdicating, and wish to be restored to my people, who will rejoice to see me back again. My Army was faithful to me, as is indicated by the fact that 2,000 of these men hastily collected and came to the Resident's house to fight for me ; but what could I do against a treacherous attack planned by so crafty a man as the Commander-in-Chief. I will tell you how he surprised me, and completely neutralised my forces, and this may explain the way Mr. Quinton has been entrapped at Manipur."

His Highness then explained how he had been lulled into a sense of false security by the assurances of the Commander-in-Chief, who meantime had made skilful arrangements for surrounding the palace and disposing of the faithful troops, so that they could be absolutely useless in case they felt inclined to oppose the rebels. In his petition to Mr. Quinton describing how the surprise was effected the Maharaja wrote :—

"The four chief rebels, viz., The Jubaraj, the Commander-in-Chief, Dolairai Henjaba, and Zilla Singh, had respectively allotted to them a personal body-guard of 300, 200, 80, and 60 sepoys, fully armed, and when they made common cause against me, with all their preparations made in secret, their forces were sufficient for the treacherous midnight attack, which was wholly unexpected, and against which I had taken no precaution. They however, being unable to calculate upon the services of the army, had opened the jail at midnight and released the convicts, to the number of about 400, and armed them to join in the attack, which they readily did."

Continuing his narration his Highness said :—"I came to Calcutta and laid my case before the Viceroy, asking him for justice. But you see I am still an exile, and a rebel fills my throne ; and as he was false to me, so he has proved false to your Government."

THE REBEL MAHARAJA.

"What is the character of Kula Chandra Singh?" enquired our representative.

"He is a designing man ; but has no great courage as a soldier, and he is exceedingly avaricious. The Commander-in-Chief with all his craft is no match for Kula Chandra Singh, who uses him as his tool and manages to keep him in check by flattering his vanity and allowing him the appearance of unlimited power."

"Does Kula Chandra Singh live in your palace?"

"No, he lives outside the fort, about a quarter of a mile from the Residency. He has a body-guard of 300 men, who are armed with muzzle-loaders, and he must have a reserve of fire-arms and ammunition, in addition to a couple of small cannon."

Asked as to his opinion of the loyalty of Kula Chandra Singh to the Paramount Power, the Maharajah said :—"He played me false, how can you expect him to be true to your Government? He knows well that his usurpation was supported by the Commander-in-Chief, and that the latter is all influential with the Resident, so that he simply acts a double part in conniving at the excesses of the Commander-in-Chief, using him at the same time as a tool, and then he contrives to play off Mr. Grimwood against him. Truth is not his star. He is not guilty of the great crimes that have been laid to the charge of the Commander-in-Chief ; and I believe that though the latter has surprised Mr. Quinton's mission, and raised the country, the rebel Maharaja is not unconnected with the uprising, and what has taken place has been done by his secret orders, though 'the Wanderer,' if it comes to a point, will be made to bear the responsibility."

THE MUNIPORE ARMY.

The Maharaja speaks highly of the Manipuris as soldiers, and naturally dwells on their exploits in the Burmese War. He says the total of the regular army he had under his orders was 8,000, not including the Kukis and hill levies. The regulars, who are composed of Munipuris and Hindoos, are armed with muzzle-loaders and some of them are good shots. Most of these guns are presents from the Indian Government, who gave the Maharaja always sufficient arms for his body-guard, which was 300 men. The present Maharaja and the Commander-in-Chief have strong body-guards, and two other step-brothers have 80 men apiece, who are but indifferently armed. He has eight small brass cannon, a howitzer, and two Armstrong guns, one of which was given to his predecessor in token of his loyalty to the British Raj. It appears that the Commander-in-Chief has three old-fashioned brass guns of a calibre of six pounds each, and his irregular levies are armed with old rifles and firelocks. Of the hillmen who are in the service of the rebel Maharaja, it is said that they are savage warriors, consisting mostly of Kukis, who are faithful to the Manipore family, but are very difficult to control. They number 10,000, and receive no pay, but are exempt from taxes, and possess certain privileges, which are not unconnected with what is euphemistically termed soldiers' rights. They are armed with flint guns of a very primitive description, and for supplementary weapons they have a javelin or spear, in the use of which they are dexterous, and also bows and arrows. The Kukis have great difficulty in obtaining powder, and most of what they use is of home manufacture, and is very coarse, ill-compounded, and in some cases useless for practical purposes.

"Are the Kukis and hillmen generally attached to the present Maharaja or Commander-in-Chief?"

"The Kukis regard the members of the Manipore family as gods. They reverence us, and esteem the Munipuris as superior beings. But they are intractable and hard to control, when their blood is once roused."

"What is the custom of the people of your State in regard to prisoners?"

"The Munipuris do not kill their prisoners : but hold them to ransom. But the Kukis and Nagas never spare their prisoners ; but invariably take their lives, preserving certain portions of the body as trophies. The Kukis are blood-thirsty, and I have known them angrily clamour for prisoners that were not taken by their spear in order to kill them."

PROBABLE FATE OF THE CAPTIVES.

The Maharaja does not think that Mr. Quinton or his fellow captives will be put to death, unless the irregular troops become so enraged as to burst beyond the control of the ruler or the Commander-in-Chief and massacre the prisoners.

"I do not believe," said the Maharaja, "that either the Usurper or the Commander-in-Chief would give orders for the death of the captives. They will hold them in confinement as hostages, and perhaps as a means of coming to terms with the Indian Government."

"It is a very sad affair," continued the Maharaja, "and Mr. Grimwood is to blame for it ; for I am sure it was the advice he gave Mr. Quinton that has brought about all this trouble. Mr. Grimwood is no friend of mine ; but if I had been there these things would never have happened, for I would have kept both step-brothers in their place. Mr Grimwood's friendship for the Commander-in-Chief has brought ruin upon Mr. Quinton and, I fear, on my poor country."

"Why did you not keep the Commander-in-Chief in check when you ruled Munipore?"

"I did so. I know that both Kula Chandra Singh and he were disloyal to the Government, and continually plotting treason ; but I kept them under control, checkmated their designs, and prevented their carrying out their plans of ambition and perfidy. And what was the result? They became my bitter enemies, and I had no support from the representative of the Paramount Power, who took the part of the traitors. Even now, if I go back to Munipore, the Kukis and the population generally will at once submit to my authority, and peace will be restored. Three-fourths of the people would acclaim my return, for the Usurper is detested, and the remaining fourth are only attached to him by fear."

THE MAHARAJAH LOYAL.

In the course of a conversation as to what steps should be taken to quell the present revolt, the Maharaja stated that he with his brothers remained loyal as ever to the British Government, and, in proof of his fidelity and his earnestness to see the present deplorable state of affairs brought to an end, he was willing to give the authorities all information as to the country, so as to facilitate military operations, and would send his brother to act as guide, and to use his best offices to bring the insurgents to reason and induce them to refrain from useless hostilities. "My father," continued the Maharaja, "was a faithful ally of the British Government, rendering the authorities useful services, and I followed in his footsteps. I will ask you to turn to the petition I addressed Mr Quinton, and then you will see some of the practical work I did to aid the Imperial Government. I went to the relief of the British

their own. Now under these circumstances should not the Government of India send, if it has a mind to save the Munipore people from total destruction, either me or one of my brothers to the scene? Our very appearance will give great confidence and consolation to the people, and the revolution might end without bloodshed. The orders of the Munipore family are considered as Divine orders by the Nagas, Kukis, and the Munipuris in general, and they will carry my orders with their head and heart. In case the Government is not willing to act according to this suggestion, it should at least send such educated men with the troops as are conversant with the language of the country, so that they can rightly interpret to the people the real intentions of the Government of India. The Munipore people, if they have a mind to accept British protection, which I believe they have, will not be able to ask it, as they cannot speak and explain their thoughts in any other language. As an instance of the great devotion and respect the hill tribes entertain towards me, I may cite here the insurrection of the Angami Nagas at Kohima. About ten years ago I received a night telegram, and went to the scene and relieved the garrison from the hands of the Nagas, otherwise there would have been a sad catastrophe and massacre. My appearance on the spot quelled the bloodthirsty Angamis, and bloodshed was thus avoided."

CONCLUSION.

After a few words as to the three routes to Munipore, concerning which the Maharaja gave the preference to that *via* Kohima as quickest and safest, the interview came to a close; the subject of this newspaper examination-in-Chief statingas his deliberate opinion that, though there might be hard fighting in Munipore before the Commander-in-Chief with his levies could be brought to submission—the whole affair would end in a clear sweep of the administration.

"And perhaps your recall to power," said our representative.

"Who knows?" replied the Maharaja, "We are as helpless as cotton blown before the wind, being borne whither as resistless fate wills."

ARRIVAL OF I. M. S. S. CANNING.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMER CANNING, Captain C W Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 4th instant. She brought the following troops:—Major J N Walker, Major A P Nuthall, Surgeon-Major C B Haliday, Captain H Welman, Lieut W C Walton, Lieut F R Lock, 13 native officers, 656 men and 85 followers of 13th Bombay Infantry. Details: Major and Mrs Pewah, 4 Europeans rank and file Mrs Thomson and child, Captain Sinclair, 1 native officer, 4 men, 14 followers, 2 women, and 5 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'s TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILL,—Captain Oxford Churchill, will sail to-day for England with 47 officers, 18 ladies, 9 officers' children, 940, Europeans rank and file, 81 women, and 172 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Col and Mrs H J E Ford, Beng R A	Lieut H Trevor, Beng Staff Corps
Lt-Col F W Hemming, 5th Dra Gds	Lieut and Mrs E Cloete, R H A
Major H M Wade, Liverpool	Lieut W H Gorman, Beng East Surrey
Major and Mrs C R Fownley, Suffolk	Lieut and Mrs H B Dodgson and child, R H A
Surg-Major and Mrs J L Peyton, Beng Med Staff	Lieut H V Bennett, Lanc Fusi
Surg R Porter, Beng Med Staff	Lieut H G Sandilands, Beng R A
Surg G W Brazier Creagh, Beng Med Staff	Vety-Surg F Joslen, A V Dept
Surg M O D Braddell, Beng Med Staff	Lieut H L Kirkee, Beng R A
Capt N B Butler Creagh, York L I	Lieut W Briggs, 3rd Dra Gds
Surg N C Ferguson, Beng Med Staff	Lieut J C Watson, Beng R A
Surg and Mrs J H Greenway and child, Beng Med Staff	Lieut L A Graham Clarke, Beng R A
Capt F S Derham, East Lanc	Lieut T W C Turner, Beng Staff Corps
Surg M O Halloram, Beng Med Staff	Lieut L C B Hamber, C Lanc
Surg and Mrs W J Crofton and child, Bo Med Staff	Lieut S S Bradford, Som Border
Capt S R Penrose, Bo Staff Corps	Lieut D Maclachlan, 21st Hussars
Capt A L M Turner, Beng Ord Dept	2nd Lieut B Bell, Seaforth High
Capt H G Vialls, West York	2nd Lieut F Burges, Glo'ster
Capt G O'Connor, 2nd Dra Gds.	2nd Lieut J E F Dyer, 7th Dra Gds
Capt C C Melvill, Manchester	2nd Lieut H L Tomkins, Rl Lanc
Capt and Mrs G M Grant, Comt Dept	Widow of Vet-Surg Cox, and three children, A V D.
Capt J E B Martin, 1st K R Rifles	Widow of late Major Clarke and daughter, Highland L I
Capt and Mrs G M Going, 7th Hussars	Wife of Lt Williamson and child, Beng Staff Corps
Capt A P D Lushington, 3rd Dra Gds	Wife of Lt J T Carter and child, Leices Regt

PASSENGERS PER S. S. ROME.

THE P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Rome, Captain A. W. Adamson, will sail to-day for London and Marseilles with the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr W Baker	Mr Gunthorpe
Mrs Shephard	Lieut R G Brooke
Mrs Collister	Lieut Sutton
Mrs Greany and infant	Sir A Scoble
Mrs Ozanne and infant	Mr B J Dalal
Mr and Mrs Taurines, child and infant	Col J Pennywick
Col and Mrs J G Lindsay	Mrs Roberts
Mr R C Dyson	Mr and Mrs A Watson
Mrs Crooke	Mrs Ayrton and infant
Mr James Walker	Mr G A Marsh
Mr and Mrs Adams	Mr R C Williams
Mr Parsons	Mrs Pourbys Evans
Miss Morris	Kunvar Shri Chhatrasinghi
Mrs West	Dr Patel
Mr and Mrs P A Oldham and child	Mr and Mrs Theodore Thomas
Hon T H Stewart	Hon W C Maxwell
Bishop of Calcutta	Col R T M Lang
Colonel and Mrs Law	Miss Meerabai A Framjee
Captain Harbord	Mr J R Baillie
Mr G J Hogg	Capt and Mrs Walker
Mr H C Sheridan	Col and Mrs H E Elliott
Mr and Mrs Fiennes-Thomson	Col C W Godfrey
Mrs Ottley	Dr Greany
Mr N Hill	Mr and Mrs Dic Lamder and child
Mr and Mrs G W Vidal	Mr A C Byson
Miss Swain	Dr A D Cooper
Miss Norman	Mrs Preston
Mr and Mrs Tommy and child	Col and Mrs Vernon and child
Mr Barff	Mr H Bicknell
Mr Hamilton	Captain Sinclair
Mr H H Priest	Mr Ramsey
Miss Mackinnon	Mr A Morrison
Miss Rashdall	Miss Macintyre
Mrs and Miss Spring Branson	Mr J H Thompson
Mr Clark	Mr G E Blayle
Mrs Gunthorpe	Col and Mrs J L Ferris
Miss Rees	

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Volkers	Miss and Master Martin
Mr and Mrs Ogdon three children and two infants	Mr and Mrs B H Chester and child
Mr A Stewart	Mr J J H Crawford
Mrs O Barnard	Mrs Rountree
Capt and Mrs F W Egerton	Master Chisholm
Mr and Mrs C S Moore	Mrs Lee, child and infant
Col and Mrs G W Rogers	Mrs Harris and child
Mr, Mrs, and Miss Groves and infant	Mrs Davidson and child
Mr and Mrs H G Cowie and two children	Capt and Mrs Oswald and two children
Mrs Le Quesne	Miss Williamson
Colonel and Mrs Knyvett	Mrs and four Misses Laurie
Mr and Mrs Keene and child	two Messrs Laurie
Miss Michael,	Mr Joseph Bibby
Mrs Rivaz and two children	Mrs Coutts
Mrs Robertson	Mrs Morgan
Sir Reginald and Lady Beauchamp	Rev and Mrs Evans
Mr Cawsley son and child	Dr Crombie
Mr and Mrs H Hill and two children	Major Anderson
Hon C H Moore	Sister Ethel and friend
Mrs Cummins two children and infant	Mr Seymour
Mr L H C Armstrong	Mrs Tarrent
Mr and Mrs H E Clerk and child	Mr Wrenn
Mrs Punnett and child	Mr E R Mody
A lady and three children	Mr R R Parakh
Mrs Crosthwite	Mr Pinneane
Mrs Spring	Miss Onslow
Rev, Mrs, and Miss Harding	Mr Mahomed Ishag Khan
Master Milne	Mr Bicknell
Mr and Mrs W T N Martin	Mrs Fry
	Col Chubly
	Mrs Eardley Wilmot and child
	Mr Shroff
	Mrs Newsonic

THE Duchess of Teck was present on Monday (16th inst.) at a meeting at Richmond in connection with the Zenana and Medical Mission, of which she is president. The chair was occupied by Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay. Miss Mathews, from Lucknow, and the Rev. A. R. Cavalier addressed the meeting.

THE East Indian Railway Company have issued a circular to the holders of their "A" annuity, proposing to provide a sinking fund similar to the offer made a month ago to the holders of the Defferred annuity, and to obtain Parliamentary power for trustees to invest in the "A" annuities which shall have been so converted.

SIR W. W. HUNTER, K.C.S.I., presided at Westminster Town Hall on March 18th at a meeting of the National Indian Association, when Mr. James Routledge delivered an address entitled "Indian Students and English Influences."

AT Westminster Town Hall on March 23, at 3 p.m., a paper was to be read by Mr. A. K. Connell, M.A., F.S.S., on "The Indian Civil Service and the Further Admission of Natives of India." Gen. Sir R. Meade was to preside.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP DERBANRAI, MARCH 29.

SINCE I last wrote to you the Hill Column has managed to get through a considerable amount of work. When I closed my letter the flying column was on its way from Tilli to Seri, and the only opposition it met with was on its march up to Ril, where one of the Khyberis was wounded in the foot. The same day the Gurkas and Khyberis were pushed on to Abu, where they passed a very trying night in the snow. On the following day the whole column pushed on to Seri, which was found deserted, as well as all the other villages *en route*. A most unfortunate accident happened at Seri. Colonel Muhammed Aslam Khan, commanding the Khyber Rifles, had taken shelter with some of his men and followers inside a hut, and had tied his horse to the central pillar supporting the roof. The horse in rubbing himself knocked over the post and the whole roof came down, killing four Kahars and one guide, and severely injuring several other men. Colonel Aslam Khan was so severely shaken that he has had to go sick to Darband, and much sympathy is felt for him, as he is a fine old soldier, who has done much good work for the Government. On the 22nd the remainder of the Pioneers left Tilli for Ril and Mekranai in order to make an alternative road down to the river from the latter place. The flying column burned the villages of Kungar and Seri on the 23rd, and marched back the same day to Tilli, a long distance, considering the hard ground to be got over. A post was established at Ril, with a garrison of 200 rifles of the Gurkas. We were able to witness a very pretty fight of an outpost of the River Column at Diliari, where the enemy charged the 4th Sikhs twice, and wounded five of them with sword cuts, among the wounded being Lieutenant Harman, who is doing well. The enemy left thirty-five dead on the field. Night and the shrapnel of the Mountain Battery at Palosi put an end to the engagement. Early next morning the whole of the Hill Column, with the exception of 100 rifles of the Gurkas, left Tilli for Palosi. It was a very trying march as the road was all downhill and very rough, and we felt the heat very much as we descended from our hill station. The total length of march must have been about fourteen miles, although on the map the distance in a straight line is about three. Down at the river three or four miles marching in heavy sand had to be done, but at the bridge of boats a telegram reached us that if we hurried on, we might be in time for a fight at Palosi. Tired as we were, we hurried on and were considerably disgusted to find on our arrival that there was no immediate chance of a scrimmage. The enemy could be seen hovering about on the hills towards Baio, but he was evidently wanting to see what our intentions were. Palosi was full of rumours of war, and the post had been fortified, and the garrison is frequently turned out to ward off expected attacks, but so far none has come off. Palosi lies in the middle of a fertile plain on the right bank of the river, but it is very crowded and hot, and we were very glad to get out of it, which we did on the morning of the 25th. We had to cross the river at Bakrai, and a tedious process it was, as the Infantry had to be carried over in boats, while the battery and transport mules were passed over by means of a flying bridge. We were sent out with light kits and three days' rations with Derbanrai as our destination. Our road lay for the greater way up the Shal Nulla, and when I use the word road you must not imagine anything more than an old aqueduct along the face of the cliff, very narrow in many places. The battery had to move up the bed of the stream, and none of us ever expected to see it at Derbanrai that night. Our progress was very slow so that, although we had left Palosi at daybreak, it was well on in the afternoon by the time we reached Led where we left the stream, and after a steep climb up to a saddle in the hills looked down on Derbanrai. Here we sat down to rest and inspected the village in front of us. A very strong position it is, and if well held would take much trouble to capture. The village stands on a steep knoll, the sides of which are terraced into fields, the walls being from six to nine feet high. At first sight the place seemed deserted, but we gradually saw one figure after another creep along the rocks to our right, and presently a few shots were fired from the village and the fields. Brigadier-General Hammond thereupon ordered the troops to advance. While the Khyberi swept the hills to our right, the Welsh Fusiliers and Gurkas were ordered to make an attack on the village. The advance of the Gurkas was scarcely opposed, and all they had to contend with was the steep hill. The Fusiliers on their right were in the thick of the fun, and as we reached the village we saw hundreds of the enemy swarming up the hill. The well-directed volleys of the Fusiliers, however, had the effect of making them change their minds, and down they went again a good deal quicker than they had come up, and away they scampered up the opposite slopes and down to a ferry over the river. Further pursuit was stopped, and the Fusiliers recalled. The battery, contrary to all expectations, arrived at this juncture, and coming into action with some well-directed shells broke up the groups of the enemy, which were collected on our front beside the small village of Surmal (Chagarzai) and at the rafts on the river bank. Our casualties were—Lieutenant Doughtey, Welsh Fusiliers, wounded in the knee, and one Khyberi wounded in the leg. We put down the enemy's loss at forty but we have since heard from spies that it was more than double that number. We took up our position in the village, where we passed the night, the officers occupying the verandah of the village Musjid, where before morning many had received introductions to new specimens of the insect creation in addition to all the old familiar ones. We suffered a good deal from want of water as the enemy had diverted the stream, which supplies the village and all we had was some very dirty water left in a tank. A few shots were fired during the night, and one unfortunate Naik of the 11th B.I., who had strayed down unarmed at night to get water, was set upon by two men, one of whom held him, while the other hacked him with a sword. Luckily two men of the Khyber Rifles appeared on the scene, and rescued the Naik. The Telegraph Department managed to bring their wire into Derbanrai that night, a smart piece of work considering the difficulties of the ground to be traversed. Next day we could see many of the enemy on both sides of the river, so General Hammond sent a letter inviting them to come in, and telling them, at the same time, that if they did not come, and if there was any more firing on the camp he would advance to attack them. The General and staff went in the afternoon to Led to see how water could be brought from the Shal Nullah to supply Derbanrai. It was decided to establish the Commissariat bakeries there with a guard of a detachment of the 23rd Fusiliers, and the 11th B. I. Some of us took the opportunity to bathe in the stream, and a delightful bath we had, even though the water was very cold. When we returned to camp a reply was received from the enemy that he might come out to palaver that evening or next morning, so the General gave them till eight o'clock to turn on our water-supply and come in. One or two shots were fired on the camp at night, and in the morning there was no sign of any *jirgah*, or any water. On the contrary the enemy was seen crossing over to our side of the river in great numbers, while hundreds of men were posted on the hills around. At eight o'clock the brigade was ordered to advance; but not to fire unless fired on. The Khyber Rifles were sent up the hills to turn on the water and protect our right flank, the Welsh Fusiliers headed the Brigade, followed by the 11th B. I., and they in their turn by a Wing of the 5th Gurkas. Our bivouac was left in charge of the various regimental quarter-guards, while the battery came into action just below the village. Our right was bounded by the high ridge which the Khyberis had ascended. On the left the ground descended precipitously to the Indus. On the front there was a gradual slope down to a ravine. On the other side of which was the village of Surmal held by the enemy. As we advanced the enemy opened fire, the first shot striking a man of the Welsh Fusiliers on the shoulder. The guns thereupon began to shell the village, while the infantry advanced steadily to the edge of the ravine. As a forward movement would have been impossible the Gurkas were ordered to move to the right, cross the ravine, and attack the village in flank. The descent into the ravine was a tough job and could only have been carried out by hill men. Luckily the sides were covered with a thick undergrowth of shrubs, which prevented our going to the bottom rather faster than would have been pleasant. After getting to the bottom we had to climb up the other side, and then along a goat path on the face of the precipice, a place one would not care to negotiate in cold blood, but which under excitement we managed to double along. We were fired at by the enemy from Sungiris above, but the attention of the enemy in the village was occupied by the troops on the other side of the ravine, and we were quite close on them before they were conscious of our approach. As soon as they saw us they took to their heels and were followed for some distance by the Gurkas. After their rapid advance over such broken ground the men were out of hand at first, but soon steadied down, and sent some telling volleys after the flying foe as he ascended the hill side. The troops were then recalled to Surmal, where we were allowed some time to rest after our labours. In the meantime the Khyber Rifles had cleared the hills, and more important still had turned on our water-supply. We had three men wounded on our side, and calculate the enemy's loss at about eighty killed. We left them undisturbed that evening to convey their dead across the river, and all yesterday we could see them burying them in the various *ziarats* dotted over the plain. Yesterday a reconnaissance was sent up the Shal Nullah to Kund, the principal village of the Akazais. The distance from here must have been about ten miles, and a stiff climb up it was, although the track was for the most part good. Coming back we had huge boulders rolled down from the hill side on us, causing much excitement but luckily no damage. All the villages seem quite deserted. The effect of our battle at Surmal has been that all the enemy has crossed the river. We can see them moving about in large numbers with standards flying and tom-toms beating. It is reported that many Boners and Swatis are among them. Our forward movement is hindered by the fact that we are on the borders of the Chagarzai country, with whom at present we are not supposed to have a quarrel, although a large proportion of the men killed up to date have been Chagarzais. We are all anxious to know what will happen during the next few days.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT KARWAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, APRIL 2.

A HEARTIER welcome Lord Harris never received anywhere than he did on stepping ashore at the Karwar Pier last evening. The people who thronged the quay were not what could be called loudly demonstrative in their reception; but the happy and expectant expressions on their faces as they crowded round him, and followed him up the pier, showed the pleasure they felt. Another point worthy of mention was the decorations which they had prepared in honour of the Governor's visit. In such an out-of-the-way place as Karwar, where steamers call but rarely, and which is forty miles from the railway line, it might be imagined there would be some difficulty in procuring the necessary material for elaborate decorations. It was surprising, therefore, to see the pretty show of colour they made on the pier. Besides innumerable flags, there was a large and beautifully dressed triple arch, covered with coloured draperies, garnished with foliage, and bearing words of welcome to his Excellency. At Alibag and Ratnagiri one could not help sympathising with the people in their poverty. At Karwar the evidences of the town's decay and departed industry were even more apparent than at the two first visited ports. During the short drive from the landing stage to the Municipal Hall, many deserted buildings, some of them once busy cotton presses, were noted. It was sad, indeed, to find this town, which was once a numerously-populated and flourishing seaport, now degenerated into a place the chief industry of which is the precarious one of fishing. The people of Karwar are indeed to be pitied for their loss of trade through the want of proper steam-ship communication, and through the railway being carried past them to Marmagao. For all that Karwar deserves credit for the management of its local affairs. Unlike most Municipalities visited by his Excellency when on tour, the people of Karwar had not a single complaint to bring before him regarding purely local affairs. They had of course something to say regarding the railway they have expected so long, and for which three surveys have already been made, and also steam-boat communication during the monsoon, which was quite natural.

Returning to his Excellency's arrival, the Clive had no sooner dropped anchor in the bay, than Mr. Westbrook, Port Officer, came on board, and he was soon followed by Mr. H. Woodward, Collector and Magistrate, and Police Superintendent MacTier, who accorded H. E. the Governor a hearty welcome to Karwar. At five o'clock they landed on the pier to meet his Excellency, including the gentlemen already referred to were Surgeon Lloyd-Jones, Messrs. Ingle, Deputy Collector, Shephard, Assistant Collector, Aitken, Assistant Collector, Salt Department, and Oliver, Assistant Conservator of Forests. They having been introduced to his Excellency, a start was made in carriages for the Municipal Hall, which was also made gay with flags, bunting, and flowers. H. E. the Governor being seated,

The President of the Karwar Municipality read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the president and members of the Karwar Municipality, beg most repectfully to approach your Excellency with this mark of gratitude at your Excellency's advent among us, and to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our heartfelt loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress for the advantages we enjoy under her most beneficent rule. (2.) We feel equally grateful to your Excellency for condescending to honor with a visit this remote and out-of-the-way place, at a time of the year, when your Excellency ought to have had recourse to the hills, in order to protect yourself from the trying heat of the Indian summer. This circumstance we feel bound to regard as showing your Excellency's solicitude for the welfare of the people committed to your charge; and as an augury that your Excellency's administration will in its results be most beneficial to the Presidency, in which we venture to hope to have our due share. (3.) We are most happy to recognise in your Excellency the worthy descendant of the illustrious and gallant Lord Harris, the hero of Seringapatam and Mysore, through whose instrumentality it pleased God Almighty to confer upon the people of this district, the benefits of British administration; and it is to your Excellency that we look up for its further advancement, which, we believe, can only be secured by conferring upon it the boon of railway communication. (4.) We beg most respectfully to impress upon your Excellency the fact that it was solely with the object of connecting this fine seaport town by a railway line with the cotton-growing districts of the Southern Maratha Country, that North Kanara was transferred to the Bombay Presidency and Karwar made the head-quarters. Moreover, also your Excellency's predecessors having made three different surveys for a railway and having spent a vast amount of public money in improving the harbour and laying out the town, in this way encouraged the people to invest their capital in purchasing land and erecting buildings and ware-houses. But unfortunately the scheme, for some unexplained reasons, was abandoned and the foreign port of Marmagao was selected in its place, the result being that many of those who had invested their money have been reduced to poverty. The failure of this scheme has caused intense disappointment, and indeed the disappointment is the more keen when we see around us many new lines opened in rapid succession, lines that were scarcely dreamt of when the Karwar Scheme was not only projected, but was on the point of being carried out. We, therefore, earnestly pray your Excellency to take into favourable consideration the expediency of connecting this fine port with the Southern Maratha system of railway, and thus not only prevent the place from drifting back to its primitive condition of a fishing village, but also to revive the once flourishing and well remembered condition of Karwar. (5.) We further most respectfully beg to represent that the want of steamer communication, in the absence of a railway, is now only partially removed by Shepherd and Co.'s steamers, which call at this port during the fair season only. But the complete isolation of this district during the rains has been a matter of great inconvenience, to remove which, we hope that your Excellency's Government will not find it difficult to offer some inducement to the British India steamers to regularly call at Khrwar throughout the year, if not weekly, at least once a fortnight. Wishing your Excellency a happy and pleasant tour through Kanara and the Southern Maratha Country we beg permission to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said:—

Gentlemen of Karwar Municipality, I—have to thank you for your extremely kind and cordial address, and especially the very complimentary and kind allusion you make to an ancestor who, you are good enough to think, was to some extent responsible for the benefits which you say you have subsequently enjoyed. As regards your address I congratulate you on this point, that whilst it refers to one or two requirements which I can quite understand your desire for and sympathise with you in not having it, at the same time omits mention of those local requirements which occupy the space of most addresses which I have received on visiting municipalities. From that I conclude that regarding such matters as the supply of water and drainage, you are favourably off, and that they are not matters to occupy your anxiety. Regarding the railway, as I have said already, I sympathise deeply with you in your disappointment. What were the real reasons for the original diversion of the railway from Karwar to Marmagao, I am profoundly ignorant as yourselves, and I must, with you, confess to some considerable surprise that a foreign port should have been selected in preference to a British one. (Applause.) I heartily wish that upon this subject I could encourage you with hopes that at some no distant date you may see the railway running down here as well as to Marmagao. But of course this is a matter which lies far more in the hands of the Government of India than the Government of Bombay. The Government of Bombay has very small funds indeed to invest in such large enterprises as those connected with the laying down of railways. We have not sufficient funds to meet local requirements in the way of schools and offices, bridges, roads, and matters of that kind. It is true we are undertaking a railway in the North part of the Presidency, or rather I should as in Sind; but that is a matter, which has been long considered, on which I found myself pledged to spend some money. But as regards other operations in railway construction, we have simply not got the funds. It is therefore more a matter for the Government of India than the Government of Bombay to undertake railway enterprises of this character; and I fear, from such information as I possess, that the undertakings of the Government of India as regards railway enterprise are planned out for so long in front, and are of such extent, that it is scarcely probable they will have funds to enable them in the immediate future to carry out a railway to Karwar. I can only, as I have said, sympathise with you in your disappointment, and I wish I could hold out hopes of a railway coming down to Karwar, but I should be deceiving you were I to say that there was any likelihood of it in the immediate future. If of course, at any time, I was able to further your wishes as regards that project, I need scarcely say it would be not only my duty, but a very great pleasure to me to do so. (Applause.) Then as regards steamer communication during the monsoon, that is a matter which has already been considered by Government, and they find themselves scarcely able to come to such terms as would meet the demands of the steam-ship companies. I do not think myself that we could make such offers as might be accepted; but I will undertake to look into the matter again, and if I can see my way to assist you, I will be very glad to do so. I fear, however, it is more a matter of commercial enterprise than anything else, and the companies you refer to, looking rather to the profits from the goods and the passengers they carry as compared with the danger of running in the monsoon, and the cost of port dues, I am rather afraid would make such demands as we could scarcely feel ourselves justified in proposing. I hope, however, that you will not think although you are very far south in the Presidency, that for that reason, you are forgotten by Government. If at any time you have matters, that are of moment to you, to bring before Government, they shall receive as much attention as matters which concern towns in immediate proximity to the seat of Government. There is one particular matter upon which I can congratulate you. That is in the conduct of your local affairs, and that there is a most cordial friendship and relationship existing between your Collector and yourselves. (Applause.) I am extremely glad to hear of that, because I feel certain that such cordial co-operation can but result, not only in friendliness of feeling, but in proper and satisfactory conduct of public matters. (Renewed applause.) You were good enough to say I should have been somewhere else than here at this time of the year. It is not much trespass on one's time or on one's comfort to visit you now, with such a pleasant breeze as this blowing. I will only say that after such a warmth of reception, as you have been good enough to give me, I can, I think, scarcely find the climate oppressive. I have to thank you in conclusion for the very kind and friendly welcome you have accorded me here to-day. It has, I assure you, given me very great pleasure to come to see you, and I hope it will not be the last time. I beg you will convey to your fellow-townsmen my very cordial thanks for their kind reception. (Loud applause.)

An adjournment was then made to the Club and Library, where his Excellency remained for a few minutes. The evening being cool, a pleasant breeze blowing in shore across the bay, H. E. the Governor and party, instead of driving, walked down to the quay, and returned on board the Clive, where a dinner was given by his Excellency to the Government officials at Karwar, a pleasant hour being afterwards spent in conversation on deck.

This morning his Excellency was early astir, and proceeding on shore with his staff, went up the hill, first to the rifle range, where, there being a good light and gentle steady breeze, his Excellency, Colonel Rhodes, Dr. Martin, and Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis made some excellent shooting. Thence they drove to the jail, which was reached about eight. Surgeon Lloyd-Jones was in attendance and escorted the Governor round. The visit to the High School proved most interesting. Kanarese songs of welcome were first sung, and an elocutionary entertainment in English was given by some of the boys, which terminated with a dialogue from "Henry VI." He programme was long, but far from wearisome, and at the close his Excellency complimented Mr. J. Costa on the boys' reciting. He praised them for their expressive and deliberate rendering of the lines and the clearness of their enunciation. It was the best recital in English, he said, he had heard by native students in India. After a brief visit to the Judge's Court his Excellency and party returned on board to breakfast. In the afternoon the Governor and staff, accompanied by the European officials, drove to a lovely spot on the hill, about six miles up the river. There they had a picnic, enjoying the delightful cool breeze from the sea, and the charming prospect. The return was made in a steam launch from the Clive, which had come up the river for the purpose of carrying the party back.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIS evening the above Society will give a rendering of Henry Smart's dramatic Cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron." The argument of the piece is, briefly: The Lord of Dunkerron, enamoured of a sea-maiden, seeks her for his bride. She has not the power to quit her element, and he follows her to her spirit home. The sea-maiden leaves him that she may obtain the sea-king's permission to the union; but he with the storm spirits, has already doomed her to death for loving one of mortal birth, and she reappears to her lover only to announce her fate. He, for his temerity, is driven from the spirit-land, and cast back by the tempest to the shores of the upper world. The sea-spirits lament the loss of the Maiden—the Serfs, the death of their master. The soloists are Miss N. Tudball, sea-maiden; Mr. Chisholm, Earl of Dunkerron; and Mr. Marshall Reid, sea-king. As this will be the last opportunity of hearing Mr. Chisholm before he sails for England, we hope there may be a full hall. The concert commences at 9-15 punctually.

THE *Telegraph* believes it is now definitely arranged that the German Emperor will come to London in July but not for the Royal wedding, as was originally supposed. He will be accompanied by the Empress and his son.

THE *Court Circular* states that the report that the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorowna of Russia, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, had been worried and forced to change her religion is utterly without foundation. It is entirely by her own wish and free will that her Imperial Highness has gone over to the Greek Orthodox Church.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—"About a quarter of a mile N. W. of Allur, in the Repalli Taluk of the Kistna District, there is a palmyra about 40 years old, which has 12 heads. It grows up as a single stem for 10 feet, then throws out 12 branches, 9 of which are visible from one side and 3 from the other. The natives say this branches have other branches, but owing to the density of the lot I could not see them."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE official gazette *Iran*, published at Teheran, announces that Mirza Malcom Khan, late Ambassador in London, is deprived of his titles, honours, and rank.

A NEWS agency is informed that the Companhia de Mozambique, in conjunction with Mr. Charles de Llamby and Baron Joas ne Rozende, have served a writ in the Queen's Bench Division upon the British South Africa Company to establish their rights for damages arising out of the recent proceedings in Manicaland, and to obtain an injuction.

THE Czarina, it is stated, intends to proceed shortly to Algiers, owing to the unfavourable reports received regarding the health of the Grand Duke George.

THE historical magazines, *Ruski Archiv* and *Ruskja Starina*, at St. Petersburg, have been forbidden to publish documents by which the prestige of members of the Romanoff family might be damaged.

MOHSIN KHAN, the Persian Ambassador, who is the doyen of the diplomatic body at Constantinople, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Shah.

THE *Times* understands that Lord Wantage has been asked by Mr. Stanhope to become chairman of the committee which he has promised to appoint to inquire into the present terms and conditions of army service, and whether these are such as will enable drafts for India and the colonies to be sufficiently met. The reference will also include the subject of deferred pay.

TWO reports to hand the week the mail left have raised doubts as to the satisfactory progress of the Anglo-Portuguese negotiations. The Portuguese authorities at Beira have seized the equipment of a hunting party from Durban, who were on their way to Mashonaland, and the steamer Countess of Carnarvon, while ascending the Limpopo river, with 1,000 rifles and 20,000 rounds of ammunition, on a mission from the British South African Company, has been captured by the Portuguese gunboat Marshall MacMahon, and taken to Delagoa Bay as a prize. In both cases, however, the ground of action seems to have been entrance with arms and ammunition for native chiefs on territory under Portuguese authority, though this has been denied. In the Cortes on March 16 the Minister of Marine explained that the seizures were made under Article 59 of the Mozambique Customs regulations. The English party who were on board the steamer Countess of Carnarvon when she was seized have been released, and have left Delagoa Bay for Cape Town. The Natal Government has sent aid to the hunting party whose equipment was seized at Beira.

THE Secretary for India having, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, decided to alter the mode of appointing officers to the Indian Staff Corps, regulations on the subject were issued on March 17 from the War Office. These regulations will, in the first instance, apply to candidates for admission to the Royal Military College who pass the further examination in June next, and to the Militia Officers who pass the Competitive Examination for Commissions in the Army in September, 1892.

THE members who have interested themselves in the Indian Factory question are (says the *Standard*) generally satisfied with the legislation introduced by the Indian Government, which they regard as of the nature of a reasonable compromise. The main lines of the Berlin recommendations have been followed, with certain modifications, dictated by considerations of climate and of the conditions of life in India. The bill will become law almost immediately.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN has secured the road to Kilimandjaro by establishing two fortified posts. It is also stated that the chief Malhamba has left his son as a hostage with the German authorities.

THE New York *World* published on March 18 a cable from Valparaiso via Buenos Ayres, according to which Mayor Valdiviesos, of the former city, has joined the insurgents who had also won over the garrison, which deserted the fort after spiking the guns. They then seized the Government transport Maida, which was anchored in the harbour, and was laden with Gatling guns, rifles, and ammunition. The mayor and garrison embarked on board the vessel and steamed northward to join the insurgents. This, says the despatch, is a tremendous blow for President Balmaceda. On the other hand a cablegram received in New York by Messrs. Flint reports that the insurgents now hold only Iquique and Pisagua, the rest of the country being tranquil. [The Board of Trade have received information through the Foreign Office that clearances for ships proceeding to ports north of Chaneral are now refused by the Chilian Government.]

IN the Reichstag, on March 13, Gen. von Caprivi replying to a National Liberal member who regretted that the Imperial Government had not sent any warships of its own to Chilian waters, said these vessels were much more urgently wanted at Samoa, for example, and on the African coast, as well as in Australian and New Zealand waters—wherever, in fact, the direct colonial interests of Germany were involved. Chili as a field of export for Germany was not to be compared with China and Japan; and, moreover, a goodly squadron in Eastern waters would always serve as pattern wares to China, whose Government had already ordered several of its war vessels from German builders. Japan, too, had bought a number of torpedo boats in Germany, and it was necessary that on reaching their destination they should be fitted up by Germans who were easily obtainable from the ships of war in her seas. One vessel of war only would be of little use on the Chilian coast, and more they could not possibly send.

COUNT von MOLTKE, now in his ninety-first year, made a speech in the Reichstag on March 16 in favour of the introduction of a standard time on the German railways. The Field-Marshal pointed out the advantages of his proposal for strategical and other military purposes. He spoke freely, without using any notes, and his speech was well heard through the House.

IT has been estimated that something like five thousand lambs and sheep perished on the Welsh hills alone during the snowstorms of the week before last mail left.

IT is reported from New York that Canada recently made overtures to British Guiana for a reciprocity treaty, but the latter rejected them on the ground that an arrangement of such a character would be preferred with the United States.

THE London Committee of the Indian Civil Service Association, says the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, will meet in a few days to consider their future course of action. When the report of the Select Committee presided over by Sir John Gorst was issued, dissatisfaction was expressed at the London Committee having closed before further witnesses could be summoned from India. The Select Committe, it will be remembered, recommended that the pensions should be paid at the rate of 1s. 9d. per rupee. At that time the exchange was high, and the concession was not valued so much as it is to-day. All feelings of soreness in India have now disappeared, and the London Committee are being invited to continue their operations on the old lines. It is, in fact, generally recognised that the interests of the Service were well looked after here, and that the aggrieved officials have really much to be thankful for.

A MUSCOVITE, M. Leonides Ignatsky, laid a wager of 20,000 roubles that he would drive from Samara along a certain route, carefully traced out, in a troika, to Paris, within the space of eighty days, and he has won the bet, with twenty-four hours to spare.

THE Czar has addressed a rescript to the Governor-General of Finland assuring the Finnish people of his continued favour and confidence, and of his solicitude to preserve the rights and privileges granted them by Russian monarchs.

AT the Liverpool Assizes on March 16, before Mr. Justice Day, Bhagwar Jasswarra, a lascar seaman, aged twenty-nine, was charged with the wilful murder of Peter Lyall, captain of the British ship Buckingham. The prisoner, who acted as cook, was reprimanded and struck by the captain, and he was afterwards seen sharpening a knife. On the day of the murder the captain sent for the prisoner to the cabin, and shortly afterwards the captain was found dead, and the prisoner was crouching in a corner. The jury found the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to death.

RUSSIAN diplomatic action may be looked for very shortly (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) in regard to the renewal of the Prince of Bulgaria's appointment as Governor of Eastern Roumelia.

THE Service Members have agreed to accept a suggestion of the Secretary for War that the grievances of the purchase officers should be made the subject of inquiry by a committee.

ON March 17 the Reichstag passed, on a third reading, the bill for the conversion of the Schutztruppe in East Africa into an Imperial force, and then adjourned for the Easter recess till April 7.

THE handsome Palace in the Reisnerstrasse, Vienna, belonging to the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, has just been purchased by the Russian Government for one million florins. It

THE FOUNDERING OF AN EMIGRANT STEAMER.

THE British steamer Utopia, with 813 Italian emigrants on board, bound for New York, was putting into Gibraltar for coal on Tuesday night (March 17) during a furious gale, when she was driven by the heavy sea against the ram of Her Majesty's ironclad Anson, which was lying at anchor, and sank within fifteen minutes. Boats immediately put off from the vessels of the Channel Squadron, and also from a Swedish warship, and the most gallant and prolonged efforts were made in the midst of the storm to prolong life. The war-vessels threw their electric search lights across the bay, and the pinnaces dashed to and fro to pick up the struggling people. Altogether twenty-four of the crew and 292 passengers were saved, including the captain, first, second, and third officers, doctor, steward, and third engineer. A saloon lady passenger and Mr. Charles, G. Davis, of Boston, saloon passenger, are missing. The scene when the vessel sank is described as terrible. During the work of rescue a steam pinnace, belonging to H.M.S. Immortalite, fouled her screw and drifted on to the rocks, two seamen, named Crayton and Hales, losing their lives.

The survivors have been temporarily housed on shore, where every possible assistance is being rendered to them by the local authorities. Several bodies of men, women, and children have been washed ashore on the Spanish coast, and divers are being employed to search the submerged wreck. The total number of souls on board is said to have been no less than 880. The Utopia, which is completely submerged, lies a quarter of a mile from the shore, and 300 yards north of New Mole Head.

The greatest praise is due to the efforts of the seamen on board Her Majesty's ships to rescue the drowning emigrants, men, women, and children, and it is due to the use of the electric search lights that so many were saved. The Freya picked up forty-three human beings struggling in the water; thirty-nine were picked up by the Rodney, thirty-three by the Anson, two by the Immortalite, twenty-two by the Curlew, forty six by the camper-down and six by the Amber. Ten of those rescued from the water have since died from exhaustion. Those who are still suffering from the shock and the effects of the immersion are being cared for in the Naval and Colonial Hospitals, or in the Sailors' Home. Among many instances of heroism displayed by British sailors in this terrible emergency there is one that evoked general admiration. During the height of the gale a sailor from the Rodney jumped into the water to what appeared almost certain death, and succeeded in rescuing a woman who was drowning in sight of all on board. A midshipman also went off by himself in a dingey and saved a number of drowning Italians. The bravery displayed by the sailors of the fleet is described as simply unexampled.

One of the officers of the Utopia has stated that they were actually getting ready to cast anchor, and the engines were slowing down when the disaster occurred. Somehow or other they managed to get broadside on the bows of the Anson before they realised their dangerous proximity to the great warship. Loud shouts went up from both vessels, and in another instant they felt something tearing into the Utopia. It proved to be the ironclad's ram, of which they had not thought, and it cut the Utopia right down. The Utopia was about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and a tremendous sea and blinding rain prevailed then, and for some hours afterwards. The scene on board was awful. The Italians were thrown in a moment into a state of complete panic. Hundreds rushed on the forecastle, fighting and yelling madly for precedence. The rigging was soon crowded with men, a few of whom pulled their wives up with them. The laggards got no chance of a place there. As the steamer settled down the forecastle, upon which men and women were clustered as thickly as bees, blew up with a deafening report, killing many people, and precipitating others into the sea. Fortunately the masts held, and remained some yards above the water when the Utopia had found the bottom, and between forty and fifty were thus rescued. Their united cries could be heard on shore, in spite of the noise of the storm. The only incidents resembling manliness or heroism occured among the people on the rigging. Several men and every woman who held on there clasped children to their breasts, and tried pitifully to save them. But in most instances their efforts were in vain, the poor creatures, one after the other, dropping their burdens into the sea, and sometimes falling off themselves from sheer exhaustion.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The Duke of Edindurgh has received the following from Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour:—"Gibraltar, Wednesday morning. From Sir Michael Culme-Seymour.—The Utopia, Anchor Line, came into Gibraltar seven p.m., after dark: fouled Anson's bows, anchored off New Mole. Utopia foundered almost immediately. Eight hundred and fifty Italian emigrants on board. Fear great loss of life. Am doing everything possible. Particulars later. No damage to Anson."

The Utopia left the Clyde on Nov. 5 for the Adriatic, touching at Naples on Nov. 24, and arriving at Fiume a few days afterwards. From that port she sailed on Nov. 30 for New York, which she reached on Jan. 7. Leaving again for the Mediterranean she reached Trieste on the 13th ult., and departed on the 25th ult. for New York. Previous to leaving the Clyde on No. 5 she was refitted at a cost of £30,000.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ABDUCTION CASE.

IN a Divisional Court of Queen's Bench on March 13 Mr. Forbes Lankester moved on behalf of Mrs. Emily Jackson, of Clitheroe, for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to her husband, Mr. E. H. Jackson, of Blackburn, commanding him to bring up his wife that she may be discharged from detention. Counsel supported the application by the affidavits of the lady's two sisters, Miss Hall and Mrs. Baldwin, to the effect that Mrs. Jackson was forcibly carried off on Sunday, March 8, while leaving church, and that she has since been forcibly detained in a house at Backburn which is garrisoned to prevent access and the inmates provisioned by hauling food up to the upstairs windows. Mr. Lankester stated that Mrs. Jackson was a lady possessed of property of about £600., a year and if the husband wanted a settlement there were legal means of obtaining it, but it was absolute cruelty to detain the wife as she was now detained. The learned counsel read an affidavit from Mrs. Jackson's doctor to the effect that her health was such that she required daily exercise. The affidavits also stated that Mrs. Jackson was seen weeping at an upper window and beseeching her friends to release her. Mr. Justice Cave said there was no evidence of cruelty. The husband had a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, and if his wife refused to obey the order of the court, the husband was justified in using reasonable force to enforce his rights.

The case was the before the Court of Appeal on March 17, when counsel said the lady was carried away by force, and that a husband had no more right to imprison his wife than he had to beat her. The Lord Chancellor said the writ must go, and would be made returnable on the 19th, but would be subject to the question of the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the appeal.

The Press Association sends the following particulars of an interview between a young lady and Mrs. Jackson:—Mrs. Jackson said she did not feel any ill effects from her forcible removal. Her visitor said: "I hear you are now quite reconciled to your husband." Mrs. Jackson replied: "I have not said so to anyone. Mr. Jackson has certainly been most kind and considerate to me, and I have not complained to him or anyone. Still I am hopeful that before long I may be able to be back among you and resume my quiet and happy mode of life." In answer to other questions, Mrs. Jackson said she was amazed at the importance made of the matter by the newspapers, and at the many ridiculous stories circulated. She absolutely denied that she had any knowledge whatever of Mr. Jackson's attempt to carry her off previous to its taking place, and said that had she desired it she would have joined her husband before, in spite of anybody's opposition. She had no idea as to what might be the future action of her husband, but she did not think he had any desire to be harsh with her, or do anything against her wish. She added that she would be almost ashamed to appear in Clitheroe again after the hubbub that had been caused. She was sure that neither her relatives in Clitheroe nor her husband would do anything that they did not think right and just. The interview lasted nearly an hour, and Mrs. Jackson appeared quite cheered by the chat.

On March 18 Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Dr. Robinson, and Mr. Dixon Robinson, together with Miss Hall, as representing the Baldwin family, left Blackburn for St. Pancras. The party were conveyed from the residence of Mr. Jackson to the station in a closed carriage. Mrs. Jackson offered no resistance, and no attempt to rescue her was made by her friends. A large crowd witnessd the departure.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

(These regulations will in the first instance apply to candidates for admission to the Royal Military College who pass the Further Examination in June, 1891, and to the Militia Officers who pass the Competitive Examination for commissions in the Army in September, 1892. Officers admitted to the Army before Sept. 1, 1892, will remain eligible for appointment to the Staff Corps, to such extent as may be determined, under the regulations published in the Appendix.)

(1) A certain number of appointments to the Indian Staff Corps will be offered to candidates for admission to the Royal Military College at each Further Examination, and to Officers of the Militia (not over twenty-three years of age) at each Competitive Examination.

(2) All Queen's cadets (British and Indian), and Honorary Queen's cadets, nominated by the Secretary of State for India in Council, will have the option of electing, whether they will join the Royal Military College for appointment to the Staff Corps, or for commissions in British Cavalry or Infantry. The appointments in the Staff Corps remaining after the claims of the Queen's cadets and Honorary Queen's cadets (Indian) have been satisfied, will be alloted in order of merit to successful candidates who have elected for the Indian Staff Corps at the Sandhurst Further and Militia Competitive Examinations.

(3) Election shall be final, and no candidate for the Staff Corps will thereafter be eligible for transfer to the Cavalry or Infantry of the Line except by exchange.

(4) After the final examination at the Royal Military College, and in the case of Militia candidates after the Competitive Examination, a successful candidate will be gazetted as Second Lieutenant on the unattached list of the British Army, and will be provided with passage to India. He will be required to embark within two months of being gazetted. From the date of first commission to the date of arrival in India he will receive the British pay of his rank.

(5) On arrival in India he will be attached to a British regiment, and will receive Indian pay and allowances as an Officer of the British Army. While so attached leave (excepting privilege leave) may only be granted to him on medical certificate, and during any leave out of India he will be restricted to the British pay of his rank.

(6) At the expiration of one year's actual duty with a British regiment (exclusive of all leave excepting privilege leave) he will be admitted to the Staff Corps in the rank of Second Lieutenant and appointed to a Native regiment.

(7) At the expiration of one year's actual dutp with a Native regiment (exclusive of all leave excepting privilege leave) he will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, provided he has passed the Examination in the Native languages by the lower standard. Should he not then have passed the Examination, he will only be promoted from date of passing. An exception to this rule may be made, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in the case of delay or illness resulting from field service.

(8) He will not be permitted to remain in the Service unless during the first three years from date of first commission his retention therein is shown to be in every respect desirable.

(9) Within three years of the date of his admission to the Staff Corps he will be required to pass the higher standard Examination in the Native languages and the professional Examination required under Indian regulations.

(10) Until he shall have passed the above Examinations he will not be eligible to hold ony permanent or officiating appointment (regimental or other) except that of Squadron or Wing Officer.

(11) Should he not pass the examinations within the period of three years, he will be removed from the Service and be provided with passage to Europe; he may also be allowed, at the discretion of the Government of India, a gratuity not exceeding one year's British pay of his rank.

(12) No extension of the period within which the Examinations must be passed will be allowed except on account of delay or illness resulting from employment on field service, and only then with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(13) Any Officer of the British Army who may be specially selected for exceptional qualifications for service in India may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, be admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

(14) An exchange may be permitted between an officer of the British Service and an Officer of the Staff Corps, provided that both Officers have under seven years' service, that the Officer exchanging into the Staff Corps is fully qualified for staff employ under Indian regulations, that immediate and suitable employment is available for him, and that he is physically fit for service in India.

(15) Under special circumstances or in special cases the Secretary of State for India in Council may deviate from any of the above regulations.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ARBITRATION.

President Carnot has signed the bill ratifying the convention between Great Britain and France in reference to the Newfoundland fisheries dispute. The bill was laid upon the table of the French Chamber on March 17. It is preceded by an introductory statement by M. Ribot, setting forth the history and the present state of the fisheries question. The tone is moderate. Advices from St. John's state that in the colony itself the greatest indignation is expressed at the proposal to limit the arbitration to the lobster question. The text of the convention is as follows:—

The Government of the French Republic and the British Government, having resolved to submit to an Arbitration Commission the solution of certain difficulties which have arisen on a portion of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between Capt St. John and Cape Raye going northward, have come to an agreement on the following arrangements:—

(1). The Arbitration Commission will judge and decide all questions of principle which shall be submitted to it by one Government or the other, or by their delegates, in regard to the lobster fishing and its preparation upon the above-mentioned part of the coast of Newfoundland.

(2). The two Governments undertake to carry out the decisions of the Arbitration Commission.

(3) The *modus vivendi* of 1890 relative to the lobster fishery and its preparation is renewed purely and simply for the term of the fishery season of 1891.

(4) As soon as the questions relative to the lobster fishery and its preparation shall have been settled by the Commission, the latter may be asked to examine other subsidiary questions relating to the fisheries on the above-mentioned portion of the Newfoundland coast, and upon the text of which the two Governments shall have previously agreed.

(5) The Arbitration Commission will be composed of three specialists, or jurisconsults, designated by the two Governments, and of two delegates from each country, who will be the authorised intermediaries between their Governments and the other arbiters.

(6) The Arbitration Commission, thus composed of seven members, will decide by a majority of votes, and from its decisions there will be no appeal.

The Commission is to meet as soon as practicable.

(Signed) SALISBURY.
WADDINGTON.

London, March 11, 1891.

It is officially announced that the expenses of the arbitration are to be borne in "equal moieties" by each country. The three specialists are to be M. de Martens, Professor of International Law at the University of St Petersburg; M. River, Consul-General of Switzerland at Brussels, President of the Institute of International Law; M. Gram, formerly member of the Supreme Court of Norway.

The *Temps* says the British Government wished the arbitration to be unrestricted, and to embrace the whole question. M. Ribot however, refused to agree to this. The arbitration does not appear to have excited any great enthusiasm in the French capital.

ELECTRIC Traction.—The series of experiments carried out at Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, Tramway Works, Greenwich, on behalf of the Gordon electric Car Syndicate, have given excellent preliminary results. The track has closed conduits, and the general idea of the system is a series of contacts charged by means of automatic magnet in a box placed in the ground every hundred yards or so—about 16 to a mile. The preliminary trials have been made in all sorts of weather, and with very severe tests, such as flooding the whole track 70 yards in length, with water, working in snow, fog and so forth, through the late winter. The working pressure is 250 volts and the current 30 amperes. The current taken in energising the magnets is 1-4 ampere and the greatest loss in running accross the charged sections is about one ampere, that is, in all including resistance, say 4 per cent of that used. The special system ends at the contacts; and any gearing or motor can be used. At present an Imisch motor is employed with ordinary spur gearing. The system seems to be worked out in a simple and practical manner, and the tests made have created a great interest in certain quarters, as shewing that a practical and absolutely solid conductor rail system is applicable to street tramways. It is expected that the system will shortly be applied to a complete tramway line in order to verify, under ordinary conditions of street traction, the satisfactory results shown by the experiment.

ANGLO-INDIAN POETRY.

MR. ANDREW LANG's complaint that, with the exception of Colonel Meadows Taylor, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Henry Cunningham, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the writers of Anglo-India have contributed hardly anything to the best literature of the day, is (says the *St. James's Gazette*) surely capable of further qualifications. The names of Sir Richard Burton and William Palgrave must at once be added to the list of exceptions; not to mention the author of "The Light of Asia" among pre-eminent men of letters. "The Battle of Dorking" was written by a distinguished officer who occupies a seat on the Viceroy's Council, and who also wrote at least one admirable novel of Anglo-Indian life, "The Dilemma." Mr. Marion Crawford's "Dr. Isaacs" still maintains its popularity. If Mr. Lang cares to go in for a course of Anglo-Indian light literature, he would also find it worth his while to try Hockley's "Pandurang Hari," Colonel Sleeman's "Ramaseeana," Henry Lawrence's "Adventures of an officer in the Service of Runjit Singh," "Oakfield," by Matthew Arnold's brother, who was Director of Public Instruction in the Punjaub, and Pritchard's "Chronicles of Budgepore," a delightful book; and it would be easy to extend the list.

In poetry, no doubt, Anglo-India has produced nothing of extraordinary merit. There is nothing to match Camoens' "Lusiad" or the poems Ovid wrote in exile. On the other hand, Anglo-India swarms with minor poets, who throw off vers de societe, occasional rhymes, sonnets to the Taj Mahal, parodies, and translations; and in this branch of literature the author of "Departmental Ditties" is only the successor of a long line of versifiers. Warren Hastings wrote verses, and very poor ones they were. His friend, Mr. Halhed, perpetrated sonnets on the incarnations of Vishnu. The epigram on an infant new-born, translated from the Persian by Sir William Jones, will be found in almost any collection of elegant extracts. John Leyden, Sir Walter Scott's friend, wrote quantities of poetry; and James Torrens, a Bengal civilian who flourished a decade or so later, was a really accomplished author, both in verse and prose.

The first war in Afghanistan inspired a host of rhymers. Masson, the traveller, wrote "Legends in Verse of the Afghan Countries." An officer in the 41st Regiment published a romantic but unreadable poem called "Zeila, the Fair Maid of Cabul." Any number of poems were written to celebrate the battles of the Sikh War and the Mutiny; the best of them all being "The Guides' March," written by Captain James in honour of the Corps of Guides, the "border warriors" who fought so gallantly at Delhi.

The dawn now breaks on Jumna's bloody tide,
That frontier band is seen where death is calling;
O'er Delhi's breach those dusky banners ride,
Whilst all around the rebel ranks are falling.

But the Anglo-Indian poet seldom excels in the heroic vein. Poetic trifling comes more easily to him. Not unfrequently he echoes Mr. Austin Dobson's lament, "Too hard it is to sing in these untuneful times."

Thd Anglo-Indian Muse runs quickly into parody. The following verses, published in the Allahabad *Pioneer* ten years ago, may horrify the moralist; but, after all (thinks the *St. James's*) they are not so disconcerting as many of Mr. Kipling's:—

THE WIDOW OF GRASS.

Here's to no maiden of bashful fifteen,
Here's to no widow of fifty;
Widows are wily, tho' winsome of mien,
And maidens are skittish and shifty.

Old wiseacres say that the making of hay
Should be spread in the shine of the sun, sir;
So in Ind where, I trow, there is sunshine enow,
The best of all things to be done, sir,
If you'd see a day pass, without yawn or alas,
Is to go and make hay with a Widow of Grass.

When the hours lagging go, in a station that's slow,
And it's hard the blue devils to bury,
Be your mate not a wife, with a face full of woe,
But a Widow of Grass who is merry.

And here's to the husband who thwarts not her whim,
Nor tightens the conjugal tether;
Her smiles are for us and her tempers for him,
So, faith, we'll e'en toast them together.
Let the toast pass, the husband's an ass,
A bumper for him and the Widow of Grass.

Among Anglo-India poets who have made a reputation for themselves in England, "Alif Cheem" (a hussar officer whose "Lays of Ind" have reached a seventh addition) has always held high rank.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

THE Press Association says:—There is every reason to believe that the trial of the action instituted by Sir W. Gordon-Cumming in connection with the baccarat scandal will be a very short affair. The plaintiff is determined to go into court, and will not hear of any retractation until his case has been laid before the jury and he has on oath given an emphatic denial to the charges preferred against him. But acting in consonance with the opinion of the royal personage who has been mentioned in connection with the matter, it is stated in well-informed quarters that there will be no cross-examination and no attempt to prove the allegations; that an apology will be tendered, and the business of the jury will be to fix such damages as, under the circumstances, Sir William Gordon-Cumming may think fit to accept as compensation for the injury done to his character and reputation.

In a later despatch the Press Association adds:—Messrs. Lewis and Lewis deny that there is any truth in the statement that an apology would be tendered by the defendants in the action brought by Sir William Gordon-Cumming arising out of the baccarat incident at Tranby Croft.

The *World* says:—The statement is true which has appeared in the daily papers to the effect that by arrangement between the respective lawyers the case of Sir William Gordon-Cumming *v.* Taylor and others will be tried before Whitsuntide. It is possible that the suit may be adjudicated on without any decision on the intrinsic merits of the case. The defence takes its stand on two pleas—absence of publication of the slander on the part of the defendants, and justification. The plea of non-publication adroitly precedes that of justification. It will devolve on the counsel for the plaintiff to prove publication before the question of the merits of the case can be gone into. That preliminary issue will be a question rather of law than of fact, and as such the decision on it will be with the judge, not with the jury. If, then, the plaintiff does not prove publication to the satisfaction of the judge, the suit will fail *in limine*, to the extreme detriment of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, and to the warm satisfaction of parties who, if the justification stage be reached, will have to go into the witness-box.

The action for slander, brought by Sir W. Gordon-Cumming against Mr. Lycett Green and others, arising out of alleged unfair play at baccarat at Tranby Croft, was mentioned on the 19th ult. in the Queen's Bench Division. An order had been obtained from a Master in Chambers that the defendants should give particulars of their plea of justification; but that was set aside by Mr. Justice Denman. It was now sought to restore the order of the Master, and Counsel for Sir W. Gordon-Cumming applied that the motion should be brought on as one of urgency. Justices Cave and Grantham directed that the case should be marked "urgent" for Monday 23rd ult. Lady Brooke will be called as a witness in the Gordon-Cumming case, and considerable importance is attached to her evidence.

THE TRADE OF ZANZIBAR.

A "Zanzibar Merchant" writes to the Standard on Feb. 7:—Sir.—It is, I believe, a fairly general opinion with the British public that Zanzibar is a flourishing and ever-increasing centre of trade. Those resident in the place, however, know better. In an article on the "Prospects of Zanzibar," which appeared in the *Standard* but a few weeks ago, it was pointed out that the Germans still held the trump-card in their hands. This, so far, has been proved to be the case. When Heligoland was exchanged for this place it was thought all-sufficient that Zanzibar would be under the protecting arm of Great Britain. Unfortunately, however, for British interests, no steps were taken to prevent the Germans from purchasing outright their coastal territories from the Sultan. This oversight has to all appearances cost the prosperity of Zanzibar. Trade already is deserting the place, and business is more or less paralysed. Things are no better than in 1888-89, when the German troubles on the adjacent mainland upset trade in this part of the world. The cure was, and, it is to be hoped, is still, in the hands of the British Government. Simultaneously with the German impost of 5 per cent. on all goods imported into their territories, Zanzibar and all the British coast towns should have been declared free ports. By this means a tremendous filip would have been given to British trade in these parts. It is talked of making Zanzibar a free port; but, in the meantime, trade is deserting the place. It is a case for prompt and immediate action. There remains, therefore, but the one chance for Zanzibar, and that is, that the Government promptly declare the once flourishing Island and all British coast town free ports. By so doing the ground will be cut from beneath the feet of the Germans.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA OFFICERS BILL.

In the House of Commons on March 16th this Bill was read a third time. An amendment was made on the motion of Viscount Cross, and the bill then passed.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE INDIAN TREATIES.

In the House of Commons on March 13 Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if any papers would be presented explaining the motives for and the circumstances under which her Majesty's Government had denounced the treaties with Portugal regarding the Indian possessions of the two countries, as notified in the *Gazette* of March 10. Sir J. Fergusson: The Goa Treaty of 1878 is considered by the Government of India to have been found in practice a disadvantageous arrangement, and to require alteration in certain of its provisions. At their request instructions were sent to her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to denounce the treaty under the provision contained in its twenty-second article. The Government of India are, however, willing to renew the treaty on suitable terms, and negotiations will shortly be opened at Lisbon with that object. It is not intended to present any papers on the subject at present.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Mr. Burt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India the same day whether a resettlement of the Central Provinces had been proceeding during the past three years, and whether, as regarded some villages, the rents had been raised some 40, some 50, and some even 100 per cent.; and whether the Secretary of State would obtain, and lay upon the table, particulars showing, district by district, in the Nagpore, Chattisgarh, Jubulpore, and Nerbudda divisions, the rent at which they were assessed under the old settlement and the rates which it was intended the tenants should pay under the new settlement. Sir J. Gorst: Yes. The Secretary of State will call for particulars of the results of resettlements so far as they have proceeded. None have yet, so far as the Secretary of State is aware, been made in the Nagpore or Nerbudda division. He will consider whether the papers, when received, can be laid on the table.

OPIUM IN SINGAPORE.

In answer to Mr. S. Smith, Baron H. de Worms on the 16th ultimo said: My attention has not been drawn to any petition respecting the opium trade signed by Chinese residents of Singapore. The excise on opium, in Singapore and the other Straits Settlements produces more than one-half of the total revenue of the colony.

INDIA AND THE FACTORY BILL.

On the 16th ultimo Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the *Times* of March 11, that the Secretary of State had intimated to the Indian Government that certain parts of the Factory Bill submitted by them to the Indian Legislative Council "would be contrary to pledges given in the Imperial Parliament, and could not be accepted"; if so, when and to whom those pledges were given; whether, since the despatches of May and July, 1890, the Secretary of State had been in further communication with the Viceroy regarding the Factory Act; and whether, now that the communications had resulted in a Bill, he would lay the further correspondence upon the table. Sir J. Gorst: (1) The statements made in Parliament by the First Lord of the Treasury regarding Indian Factory Bill, which are, I presume, referred to in the question, have not formed the subject of communications by the Secretary of State to the Government of India. (2) Yes. (3) The presentation of further correspondence will be considered by the Secretary of State as soon as the new Indian Factory Act is received. Sir G. Campbell said that the right hon. gentleman had answered a question which had not been asked, and had not answered a question which had been asked. He repeated the first portion of his question. Sir J. Gorst replied that nothing had passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India referring to any pledges given in Parliament. Sir G. Campbell again repeated the first paragraph of his question, and asked whether it was true or not. (Cheers.) Sir J. Gorst remaining silent, Sir G. Campbell gave notice that he would put the question down for to-morrow. (Hear, hear.)

PRIVILEGE LEAVE IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Thursday, March 19, Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was customary to allow officers of the Indian army ninety days' privilege leave, of which they availed themselves to make brief visits to the United Kingdom; whether it was usual to count the ninety day when the officer left the station where he was serving in any part of India or Burmah, the difference in some cases between Bombay, the necessary point of departure from India for so short an absence, and many of the stations varying from two or three days to three weeks or over in going and returning; whether, having regard to the fact that officers in the Bombay Army stationed in or near the city of Bombay had a great advantage over officers in upcountry stations, or in Madras, Bengal, and Burmah, the Secretary of State would consider the advisability of recommending to the Indian Government that in the case of privilege leave for ninety days the leave should count from the date of embarkation for England at the port of Bombay, regulations being framed as to the additional time to be allowed from the various stations or districts to the port of embarkation; and whether, as the season for leave was rapidly approaching, an early intimation could be given to that effect. Sir J. Gorst: The answer to the first two questions is in the affirmative, to the third and fourth in the negative. The Secretary of State is not prepared to take any action in this matter.

THE REPORTED ARREST OF CAPTAIN DRURY.

In answer to Mr. King, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has no information respecting Captain Drury who belongs to the 2nd, not 3rd Goorkas.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that by the military furlough rules of November, 1868, it was provided that all officers who entered the Staff Corps after that date were promised that if they would enter the service of the Indian Government they should receive when on furlough half-pay, "calculated at the rate of 2s. for every rupee"; that between November, 1868, and July 1871, a considerable number of officers were drawn into the Indian Staff Corps from the British service by the promise of this and other advantages; and that in July, 1871, the rule was altered, and for the words above quoted were substituted the words "at the current rate of exchange"; whether it was usual, or was intended, to give this rule an ex post facto operation; whether he could explain why since 1871 the Indian Government had refused to fulfil to officers who entered the Staff Corps between 1868 and 1871 the promise contained in the rule of 1868; whether, on the other hand, some officers who had joined the Staff Corps previously to November, 1868, had been granted the benefits of the rule of that date, on the ground that they had elected that rule, or on any other ground; and whether the Secretary of State had ruled that officers to whom the promise was directly held out as an inducement to join the service were to receive less favoured treatment than officers who were already in the service when the rule was made; and, if so, whether he would reconsider that ruling. Sir J. Gorst: The answer to the first question is "Yes;" to the second it was not an ex post facto operation, but an operation on those officers who joined the Staff Corps between 1868 and 1871. The answer to questions 3 and 4 is that the ground of distinction between the two classes of officers is that one had elected the rules of 1868, having the option to do so or not, while the other had no such option. With regard to the fifth paragraph, the question has been repeatedly decided by successive Secretaries of State in Council, and, as no new facts have been adduced, the Secretary of State does not consider that he would be warranted in disturbing their decision.

THE PADDY TAX IN CEYLON.

Mr. Schwann asked to Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could lay upon the table of the House the replies by, and the criticisms of, the different Government Agent, in Ceylon on the report of the Select Committee, which lately sat in that island to consider the question of the paddy tax. Baron H. de Worms: The papers in question have been received, and are being most fully considered. They will be included in any correspondence which may be laid before Parliament on the subject.

ABDUL RASOUL.

Mr. Conybeare asked the Under-Secretary of State on the 16 ult., whether Abdul Rasoul was arrested at Bombay in consequence of communications received from the India Office by the Commissioner of Police at Bombay; what action on the part of Rasoul prior to his arrival in Bombay led the India Office to forward instructions for his arrest; for how long a period had Rasoul been an object of suspicion to the India House authorities, and on what grounds was such suspicion based; is it a fact that Rasoul was escorted from the gaol at Asirgurh on board the P. and O. steamer Assam by a sergeant of police and seven constables, and his passage paid for him; what further information, or action on the part of Rasoul, has led the India House authorities to the conclusion that Rasoul is now neither a danger to the Empire nor an object of suspicion; and did any, and what, communications pass between the India Office and the Viceroy, in consequence of which the latter telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner of Police at Bombay that he was to send back Rasoul to London.

Sir John Gorst: The answer to the first question is in the negative, the second and third therefore fall to the ground. (4.) The Secretary of State has no information about Abdul Rasoul's journey from Asirgurh to the P. and O. steamer. His passage was paid for him by the Government. (5.) The Secretary of State has received no fresh information about Abdul Rasoul; but this answer must not be taken as admitting the conclusion attributed to him by the question. (6.) No such communication passed.

LYNCH LAW AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE failure of the attempt to bring to justice the murderers of Mr. Hennessy, chief of the New Orleans Police, has led to the lynching of eleven Italians. For some years past Italian, and more especially Sicilian, secret societies had been active in New Orleans, and Mr. Hennessy had earned the hatred of the chief of these, "the Mafia," by procuring in 1881 the extradition of its leader, the famous Sicilian bandit Esposito, who was handed over to the Italian authorities, and also because of his efforts last year to break up the societies altogether. Several men were at once arrested after Mr. Hennessy's murder (which took place on Oct. 15), including one who was supposed to have been wounded by a shot from Mr. Hennessy's revolver. Hints of lynching were uttered at the time, but a public appeal was made to allow the courts to do their work. The trial of the first nine concluded on Friday (March 13) with the acquittal of six, the jury failing to agree in the case of the other three. This result was popularly attributed to the influence of "the Mafia," partly by threats and partly by bribery conducted by one O'Malley, a detective. A number of leading citizens issued an address summoning a public meeting to consider the question, and ending, "Come prepared for action." The meeting was addressed by two prominent local lawyers, Messrs. Parkerson and Wickliffe, and by Mr. Deneger, a leading attorney of New York. Months before, it was said, they had resolved to look to the courts for justice; the courts had refused it, and now it was time to act. Soon the crowd amounted to 2,000, and moved towards the gaol, supplying themselves with arms on the way. The prison was burst open, and nine of the Italians were shot inside, and two others dragged out and hanged. One who had been acquitted by direction of the Judge was spared, and another on the ground of his youth. Macheca, one of the men shot, was Consul for Bolivia, and some of the others were fruit merchants of some standing. Some dozen police came up just as one of the men who was hanged was dragged out, but allowed themselves without much resistance to be turned back by the crowd. The whole affair occupied scarcely an hour, and when all was over one of the lawyers again addressed the mob, saying that justice had been done and asking the people to disperse quietly to their houses, which they did.

O'Malley is in hiding. Seligman, the foreman of the jury, was arrested apparently for his own safety for a short time, and has since left the city. His brother has dissolved partnership with him. Public opinion in New Orleans almost unanimously approves the deed. The Sheriff and the Governor, though warned of what was going on, seem deliberately to have delayed to take precautions against it. The Mayor has expressed his emphatic approval. Resolutions expressing approval have been passed by the Board of Trade, by the members of the Cotton and Sugar Stock Exchanges, and by three social clubs. The Sugar Exchange has expelled Seligman. The bodies named include all the leaders of opinion in New Orleans, so that it will be impossible to get together a grand jury who will indict the members of the Vigilance Committee. The coroner's jury, too, has found that the Italians were killed by persons unknown. The Italians throughout the country are infuriated, and already some 700 have left New Orleans. Great indignation is also expressed in Italy, and the Italian Minister has applied for redress. Mr. Blaine has consequently telegraphed to the Governor of Louisiana:—

The Government must give the subjects of friendly Powers the security it demands for its own citizens when they are temporarily under foreign jurisdiction, and it is the hope of the President that you will co-operate with him in maintaining the obligations of the Government towards Italian subjects who may be in peril during the present excitement, and further bloodshed and violence may be prevented, and that all offenders against the law may be promptly brought to justice.

The Government has also assured the Italian Minister that the matter will be investigated, but that if a money indemnity must be provided it might require to report to Congress in the case of Italian subjects who are not American citizens, as the Government has no money now available for the purpose.

In the Italian Chamber on March 16 the Marquis di Kudini announced that President Harrison had deplored the occurrence, and declared that he was confident that the steps taken would draw still closer the friendly relations between Italy and the United States.

It is reported that Mr. Parkerson has received a notification from "the Mafia," stating that he will be killed and his family poisoned.

At Chicago, on March 17, a man, named Hagedorn, while waiting for a street car, began speaking of the lynching at New Orleans, and declared that all the members of "the Mafia" should be hanged. After he had given expression to this opinion, three Italians who were standing by attacked him with knives. He was badly cut about the body, and had not assistance been rendered to him he would probably have been killed.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite
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AROUD'S WINE
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It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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Dr GUILLIÉ'S
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have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

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FOR
WHITENING ALL ARTICLE OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN LEATHER
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Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.
Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
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Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
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Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
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SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.
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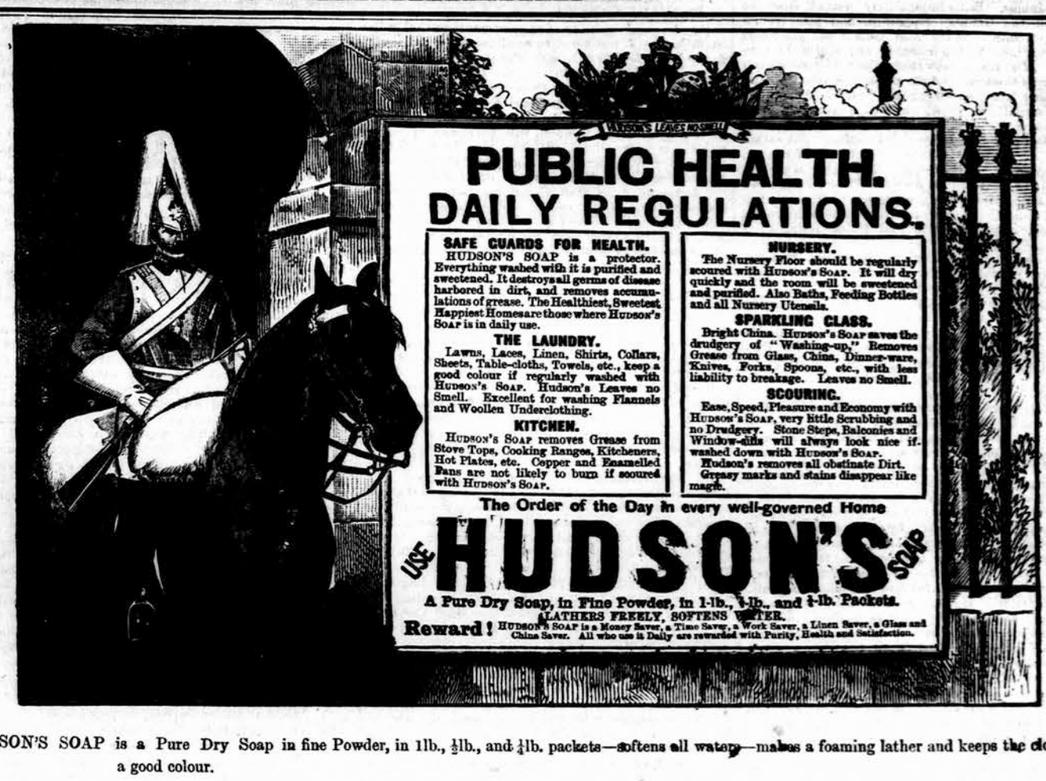
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all water—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

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LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
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MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
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EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY Giesler & Cie Ay Champagne.
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THOMSON'S
Glove-fitting
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CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
Approved by the whole polite world.
ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
NINE FIRST MEDALS.
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THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
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For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.
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WHITE ROSE
The most refined of all Perfumes, sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
is now universally preferred to the German Kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest. Of all dealers.
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